Bombay Gazette.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY. MARCH 8, 1826. 1866.

Higgs and Briggs

WLL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 9th Instant,

GOLD Seals, Watch Keys, Eye Glasses, Brooches, Work and Music Boxes, Ivory Baskets, Double Barrelled Fowling Pieces, Medicine Chests, Tutanag Dish Covers, Japan Bottle Stands, Ladies Sattin Boots, and Shoes, a few 25 Catty Boxes of Souchong and Pekoe Tea, just imported, and a variety of other articles.

Meadows Street, 8th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

On Commission,

WHITE, Scarlet, Drab, and Black Patent British Cashmere Cloth, which they particularly recommend to the notice of Gentlemen for its lightness and beautiful texture.

PRICE PER YARD Rs. 12.

Meadows Street, 8th March 1826.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

BY LOTTERY

THE WELL KNOWN

House and Ground,

The Property of

Captain Mansfield,

SITUATED AT THE SUNGUM

POONAH,

A Plan of the Premises may be seen at, and Tickets had of,

HIGGS & BRIGGS.

THE GARDEN is plentifully supplied with water and contains upwards of a hundred Peach Trees, two hundred of the large Aurungabad Vine Trees, many of the Aurungabad Orange Trees, and several hundred other fruit Trees.

The buildings cost upwards of Thirty Five Thousand Rupees without including the Expense of the Garden, which was very heavy, as most of the Trees were brought nearly two hundred miles. The whole is in high order and immediate possession will be given.

SCHEME

300 Tickets, at Rs. 100 each.

(c.) Bombay, 8th March 1826.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 11th Inst. to close some accounts. At one o'Clock.

Two Six Light Ring Chandeliers, of different Patterns.

A quantity of China Soy in Jars.

Bombay, 8th March 1826.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 11th Inst. a variety of Articles of Silver and Plated Ware, &c. The Property of an Officer of Rank, deceased.

SILVER ARTICLES.

Vegetable Dishes and Covers, Coffee Pots, Pie Dishes, Milk Bowl, Toast Rack, Butter Pot with Leaden Cooler, Bread Basket, Sugar Pails, Waiters, Salt Cellars, Muffineers, Fish Knife, Hot Water Plates, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Handsome, Toasting Forks, &c. &c. &c.

PLATED ARTICLES.

Four Branched Epergne with Handsome Cut Glass Bowl, Plated Vegetable and Curry Dishes, Soup, Tureen, Fruit Baskets, Mugs, Waiters of Sizes, Hot Water Plates, Tea and Coffee, Urns, Double and Single Bottle Stands, Sauce Boats, &c. &c. &c.

GLASS WARE, &c.

Cut Dessert Service, Plain Glass of descriptions, and Sundries.

N. B.—The Articles may be inspected in the Auction Room as they are *now* lotted for Sale.

Bombay, 8th March 1826.

For Sale

AT THE GDOOWNS

OF

MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

THE following WINES and LIQUORS from Messrs. HARPER and BELL,

Sherry in Butts, XXX, 5 years in the Country	Rs.	1200
Ditto XX		850
Ditto in bottle per Dozen		20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX		22
Claret ditto		45
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints		20
Cherry Brandy		26
Also from Messrs. E. Butler and Son.		
Superior old Sherry in butts	Rs.	700
Ditto in bottles		20
Barsac		20
Vin de Grave		15
Serceal in Pints per Dozen		20

These Wines are in quarter cases of 6 Dozen Pints or 3 Dozen quarts, and no package can be broken.

Champaign of very superior quality imported per Alacrity,

White	60
Pink	65

Bombay, 8th March 1826.

For Passage to England,

THE

WINDSOR CASTLE,

600 TONS,

Capt. Wm. Heathorn,

To Sail on or before the 20th March,

THIS Ship was elegantly fitted up in Calcutta only two months ago and has still two Cabins not engaged. —Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 8th March 1826.

For Passage to England,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

LADY EAST,

OF 650 TONS BURTHEN,

A. Talbert,

COMMANDER;

WILL sail for London in all March and touch on the Malabar Coast. This Ship is expressly fitted up for the comfort and accommodation of Passengers, & carries an Experienced Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen and further particulars known on application to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commission,

A BAY ARAB COLT,

3 YEARS OLD,

HEIGHT 14 1,

PRICE Rs. 1,000,

&

BLACK ARAB COLT,

3 YEARS OLD

HEIGHT 14 0,

PRICE Rs. 500.

Meadows Street, 8th March 1826.

Burjorjee Cawasjee

BEGS to inform the public, that he has on Sale, at his Shop, adjoining the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON and Co. some Bengal and Manilla Cheroots, lately received by him.

Bombay, 8th March 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of FATIMA BEBEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan woman deceased, may be granted to NASSERWANJEE BURJORJEE, in joint with SADASEW BALCRUSTNAJEE.—All Persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated the 27th February, 1826.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર *

મરનાર • મુશલમાંની • પ્રાતમાં • બીબી • શ્રી • મુમબઇની • રેહેવાશી • ઇની • તેનાં • છેલા • વીલનાં • વશીકિત • નામાંનો • અખતીઆર • લેવા શાારૂં • પારશી • નશારવાંનજી • બરજોરજી • નથા • શદાશીવ • બાલકૃશનાંજી • ઇ • અંધે • યનીઓઈ • શ્રી • મુમબઇની • શ્રી પરીમ • કોરટ • આપ્રેલ • જુદી • કેટરમો • અરજ • કીધીછેજે • હમુને • મલે • કાં કિજે • ઇ • મરનારે • પોતાંનાં • છેલા • વીલમો • ઇ • અંધે • યણીઓનાં • નાં મ • લખેઆંછે • ઇ • વાશતે • શરવે • લો કો • ઇનાં • બાબશતા • હેઇ • તેનાંવો ને • જાહેર • થાઈ *

તા • ૨૭ મી • ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૬

બરોન • કોરટનો • વકીલ *

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1826. No. 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH FEBRUARY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 83 of 1826.---The regulations established by General Order of the 4th of September 1823, in regard to Family Remittances of Sepoys from Hindoostan, are to be considered applicable to the families residing under the Presidency of Fort St. George from the 1st Proximo.

No. 84 of 1826.---Lieut. Col. G. Midford, of the 3d Regt. N. I. is appointed to Command in Candeish.

No. 85 of 1826.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the Territorial Department, to appoint Surgeon George Smyttan, to succeed Mr. Surgeon Kemball, as Inspector of Opium, and to take charge of the Office on Mr. Kemball's departure.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1826.

No. 86 of 1826.---The following Orders are confirmed.

An Order by Lieut. Colonel Pollock, C. B. Commanding the Field Force in the Dooab, dated Camp at Cettabaugy, Februrary 5th 1826, forming the C. Troop Horse Artillery, the 4th Regt. Lt. Cav. and the 49th Regt. N. I. into a Light Field Brigade under the Command of Lieut. Col. H. Gillespie, of the 4th Regt. Lt. Cav.

An Order by the same Officer dated Camp near Padshapoor, February 6th 1826, appointing Lieut. Conningham, of the 4th Regt. Lt. Cav. Brigade Major to the Light Field Brigade.

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Lieut. Col. W. Sandwith, of the 5th Regt. N. I. is appointed to command the Subsidized Force in Cutch vice Dunbar.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

EXCHANGE.

On London, 6 mon's. 1 | 10*d.* to 1 | 11*d.*
Calcutta, 90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rs.
Madras, 30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1826.

But little has transpired during the last week, regarding our proceedings in Ava; and it seems probable, that a considerable period may elapse, before any intelligence of importance arrives; unless the Birmese concede all that may be required, in the shape of a peace-offering.

Mr. Crawfurd has been appointed civil Commissioner, in conjunction with the Authorities conducting the diplomatic affairs. His abilities are said to justify the appointment, and afford every prospect of prompt arrangement and skilful negotiation.

The British Cabinet has at length become, decidedly inimical to the Greek cause; and by an order of council, all subscriptions for the purpose of assisting it, are prohibited—From what deep views of policy this measure has emanated we are left to surmise—It savours strong of German influence; and perhaps there are objections against aiding a power, which may shortly become an instrument, for the aggrandizement of the Russian despot.---Whatever the motive may be, it is doubtless alarming in its nature, and of recent origin; as there is little reason for believing, that on slight grounds, a cause would be abandoned, in which there is already, a considerable share of British capital at stake: nor is it probable, that the Government would have remained so long silent, if aware of the necessity, to weaken the little security for Grecian loans, by prohibiting farther support, to those with whom they have been intrusted.

Many are of opinion, that subscriptions for the relief of foreign states, are illegal; but such a supposition is wholely unfounded; several precedents being on record; particularly the liberal donations for supporting Poland, against the oppression of Russia; and to preserve the independence of Corsica---The legality of exerting prerogative, in controling the disposal of private property, may be doubted with much more reason; for it is a maxim in our law, that one of the "absolute rights inherent in every Englishman, is that of property: which consists in the *free use*, enjoyment, and *disposal* of all his acquisitions; *without any control* or diminution, *save only* by the *laws of the land.*" Even assistance being given to an enemy, in times of open warfare, has not always been sufficient to justify arbitrary measures, on the grounds of urgent expediency—During a war with Spain in 1740, the english underwriters actually insured the Spaniards against loss from our cruizers! and although Sir Robert Walpole (then minister) was not celebrated for any particular regard to constitutional rights, he dared not invade them by proclamations and orders of council; but endeavoured to put some restraint on the spirit of speculation, which thus counteracted the successful exertions of our navy, by an act of the legislature; yet the bill was warmly opposed and finally dropped.

The right of property becomes doubtful, when its use is limited; for mere possession, subject to the capricious injunctions of a minister, scarcely deserves the name; and whatever inconvenience may occasionally attend a liberty of disposal; it ought to be guarded with jealous suspicion, against any attempt at arbitrary control, for to it, England owes her opulence, and while *granting supplies* to the state, remains optional with the people; it is not easy to conceive, upon what principle, their generosity should be under restraint, from the exploded mandates of prerogative.

Since the above went to press, we have observed the following paragraph in the Madras Government Gazette.

SEPTEMBER 13.

PARIS SATURDAY MORNING.

"We have just received the extraordinary news of the Greeks having decided to place themselves under the protection of Great Britain, on the same footing as the Ionian Isles, and are in the greatest anxiety to know in what manner it will be received by the Ministers and Diplomatic Corps. The event appears to have been wholly unexpected."

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FROM THE BOMBAY COURIER.

We have been kindly favoured with the

subjoined account of a daring attempt, on the part of the Greeks, to burn the Turkish fleet in the harbour of Alexandria, and which had very nearly proved successful. Such an example of intrepidity is enough to convince us, that had an early, combined and well-directed effort been made by the Greek naval force, to intercept the Egyptian expedition, the Moslem cause would never have obtained its present ascendency.

"On our arrival at Alexandria, we found all in confusion, and the Port under an embargo.—The cause was as follows; on the 12th of July a ship with Austrian colours entered the harbour, and excited some surprise by keeping nearer the Turkish ships of war than was customary for foreign ships, which the Custom house officers observing, they called out to the pilot to keep further off. The Capt. of the ship fearing a discovery, for it was nothing less than a Greek Brulot, immediately fastend the helm down, set fire to the train, and with his crew, consisting of 6 or 8 stout Greeks, jumped into the boat, which was already alongside, and rowed off to sea, where a ship was laying-to to receive them. The poor pilot, who had been fastened below, they allowed to escape at the same time. The hubbub that ensued may more easily be conceived than described, for it so happened that the Pacha Mahomed Ali, was at the time at the window of his palace, and with his glass was watching the ship, thinking it to be one he had expected; as soon, however, as he saw the smoke, he guessed the truth, and jumping up in a rage, ran out from his palace, and mounting a mule, which always remained saddled at his gate, he gallopped to one of the batteries and commenced a rapid fire, vainly endeavouring to reach the boat in which the Greeks had pulled off. In the port there was dreadful confusion, for few of the ships had any sails bent, and the crews were all making for the shore for their own safety. A French ship which happened to be very near, fired several shots at the Brulot, but without any good effect.

"While all remained in the above state, an explosion momentarily expected, a change of wind was the means of saving the whole shipping. By accident the rope held the rudder caught fire, which setting the ship at liberty, she was carried from the shipping and exploded near the coast, without doing the least harm. Had this intrepid scheme succeeded, nearly all Mahomed Ali's fleet would have been destroyed. A ship which the Pacha sent to chase the vessel which received the Greeks, not being successful in finding them, the Pasha himself put to sea with a few corvettes, placing the port under an embargo till his return, but the Greeks should receive tidings of his being out. In a week he however returned without success, the Greeks having escaped."

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Capt. R. Backhouse, 8th Regt. M. N. I.
Ensign J. B. Dodd, H. M. 54th Regt.
Lieut. M. Law, Artillery.
Lieut. G. Pinchard, 3d M. L. I.
Ensign D. Malcolm, 3d Regt. N. I.
Ensign G. D. Wilson, 2d B. E. Regt.

DEPARTURES.---Lieut. T. P. Mosse, Nizam's Service.
Asst. Surgn. J. Brown, 19th M. N. I.
Lieut. P. T. Mosse, Nizam's Service.
Lieut. R. Farquhar, 6th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. Hunter, 3d Extra Bn.
Lieut. Col. R. Mackintosh, Horse Brigade.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 1st, Ship Malabar, Capt. W. S. Skelter, from Calcutta 15th Jan. Point de Galle 26th Jan. Quilon 2d Feb. and Goa 19th February.

Do. Ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. A. Hogg, from China.

Do. H. M's. Ship Tamar, J. J. Gordon Bremer, Esq. C. B. Captain, from Rangoon and Madras.

3d, Brig Schooner Marthe, J. R. Goumard, Commander, from Mauritius 10th Dec.

Do. French Schooner Laleyon, Laroche, Commander, from Bourbon.

4th, Portuguese Brig Dezempenho, J. Thos. de Agenno, Commander, from Macaõ 12th Nov. Singapore, Penang, Galle, Cochin, and Goa.

7th, Arab Ship Abassey, Hamud, Nacqudah, from Penang, 27th Dec. Point de Galle 1st Feb.

Passengers per Ship Malabar:—The Venerable Archdeacon. and Mrs. Hawtayne, Mrs. Skelter and Child, Lieut. Pinchard.

Per Ship Lord Castlereagh:—Ensign D. Malcolm, 3d Regt. N. I. Lieut. J. B. Dodd, H. M. 54th Regt.

Per Brig Dezempenho.—Joaõ Jozé Thos. de Agenno, Joaõ Felis de Silva.

DEPARTURES.---Feb. 26th, Armed Prow Nurbadah, Syrang Fuckeera, to Surat.

March 2d, Ship Shah Byramgore, Capt. J. Crockett, to Bushire.

4th. The H. C. Ship of War Amherst, Captain C. J. Maillard, Commr. to the Persian Gulph.

5th, Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War Vestal, Ahmed bin Salmen, Nacqudah, to Muscat.

Do. 7th, Brig Nassery, Meya Goason bin Mahomud, to Surat.

SHIPS [illegible]ING.

English.—Windsor Cas[illegible]r London.
Lowjee Fa[illegible]r China.
Cauderbux, [illegible]itto.
Edmonston[illegible] Ditto.
Cruttenden, for Mocha.
American.—Cornelia, for Boston.
Arab.—Monsoory, for Bussorah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.---February 10. Brig Pallas, J. Hullock, from Ramree 23d Jan.

Do. Cutter Mellis, Ballingall, from Amherst Island 28th Jan.

Passengers per Pallas, from Ramree:---Lieut. W. C. Bell; Lieut. E. B. Squaire; Assist. Surg. McMillan; 26 European seamen, sick belonging to the H. C. Frigate Hastings, and 22 Native Lascars of the Flotilla, sick.

DEPARTURES.---February 5th, Dutch ship Louisa, P. Lunel, for Madras, Padang, and Batavia.

10, Ship Flora, J. Sheriff, for Penang.

11, Ship Portsea, J. T. Lamb, for London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 20th, Ship Hashmy, Captain J. Smyth, from Rangoon 6th February.

22d. Ship Brilliant, Nacoda Abdul Cawder, from Calcutta.

23d, Ship Barrossa, Captain H. Hutchinson, from London the 28th September, and St. Jago the 30th October.

24th, Brig Peer Mahamud, Nacodah Hussein Lubbay, from Penang.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 19th, Ship John, Capt. Thomas Popplewell, for London.

23d, Ship Hashmy, Capt. Smith, for Calcutta.

24th, Ship Lady Blackwood, Capt. J. Russell, for Rangoon.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.---On the 1st instant, Mrs. Mary Fielding, of a son.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.---On the 13th Feb. at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Mr. John Law, Architect, to Miss Charlotte Sarah Paterson.

BIRTHS.---At Vizianaram, on the 3d Feb. the Lady of Major Marrett, Commanding the 11th Regiment N. I. of a son.

At Masulipatam, on the 7th Feb. the Lady of Captain J. Matthews, 37th Regiment, of a son.

At Black Town, on the 12th, Mrs. E. Martin, of a Daughter.

At Vizianagram, on the 3d instant, the Lady of Major Marrett, Commanding the 11th Regiment N. I. of a son.

At Masulipatam, on the 7th instant, the Lady of Capt. J. Matthews, 37th Regiment, of a Son.

At Alleppy, on the 12th instant, Mary, the wife of Mr. Joseph Roberts, of a daughter.

At Brodie Castle, Madras, the Lady of *The Venerable* EDWARD VAUGHAN, *Archdeacon*, of a son. f

At Bellary, on the 7th Instant, the Lady of Lieut. Col. W. C. OLIVER, Commanding 14th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

On the 17th February, at the Presidency Cantonment, the lady of Lieut. G. C. WHITLOCK, 36th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Vellore, on the 14th Instant the Lady of W. K. HAY, Esq. Garrison Assistant Surgeon, of a Daughter.

DEATH.---At Prome, on the 19th January last, Mr. George Godfrey, Clerk of the Pay-Office in Ava, aged 25 years.

At Peramboor, on the 17th Inst. Catherine, the Wife of Mr. James Summers, deeply and deservedly regretted by her disconsolate Husband and Children.

CALCUTTA.

INDIA GAZETTE, FEB. 13, 1826.

The H. C. Steam Ship *Enterprize* sailed, or rather *darted* yesterday for Rangoon. Mr. CRAWFORD, the Resident of Singapore, proceeds on her to *Rangoon*.

From an intelligent Correspondent with Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL'S army, to whose pen we have frequently been indebted for items of intelligence from the seat of war, we have received a kind of journal of events from the 16th to the 21st January. The latter portion written at Head Quarters, Camp before Melloon.

Owing to the temporary indisposition, feigned or real, of the principal Commissioner on the Burmese side, the CALLING MINGHEE, the British and Avanese Commissioners, met not on the 1st of January as had been intended. On the 2nd January, however, there was a very long sitting on board the conference boat, and it was said to have been pregnant with humiliation to the Burmese Chiefs, CALLING MINGHEE, KEE WONGHEE, MAHA SYLWA, and indeed their nation. It is said that they felt on this occasion their inferiority, and confessed that they petitioned the English conquerors for peace, and as much of their coun-

try as we should be pleased to return them as a gift. They implored our Commissioners to dispense with money altogether, as their great poverty rendered them incapable of meeting our demands, especially in consequence of the vast expenses caused by the war. The original demand made by the British Commissioners, we are told, was two crores, but after much discussion on both sides, it was agreed that the Burmese should pay one crore, four lacs of which to be paid down at the end of fifteen days, and in the same time, the treaty to be ratified, and the European prisoners to be restored to Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. On this being done, it was further agreed, that the British army should fall back on Prome, and there remain until twenty-five lacs more were paid, which they promised would be in the space of two months from the first peri..'. After the payment of the second instalment, the British army, it was agreed, and the Flotilla also, would fall back on Rangoon, and there within one month receive twenty-five lacs more. The remainder to be paid as soon after our *leaving* the Burmese territories altogether, as it could be collected. They asked Sir ARCHIBALD many impertinent questions; such as, how much the war cost our Government per day, &c., but his Excellency cut all such very short, by telling them, *that* was none of their business. On the 3d, the Treaty was signed, and, as it was understood, despatched to Ummerapoora for ratification by the King, since which, up to the 16th January, all was anxiety in the Camp, and much speculation was afloat as to the probable issue. One party calculated without doubt on peace—another, on the contrary, maintained that the war would continue. Our Correspondent states, that what were jocularly called the war and peace factions, were nearly equal.

The 9th January was marked by a satisfactory event. Much anxiety had been entertained respecting Lieutenant FLOOD, of H. M. 13th Light Infantry, who some days previously having lost his way in the jungle, had been surprised and made prisoner by a parcel of Burmese hackery drivers. They used him very ill—stripped him, tied a rope round his body, and were proceeding with him to Ava, when he was found by a party whom the KEE WOONGHEE had sent in search of him, and was safely restored to his grateful brother officers. Mr. FLOOD describes the interior of the country, as being much cultivated, abounding in villages and an apparently industrious population, and cattle, chiefly bullocks, cows, and buffaloes. He received much kind attention from the Phoughies or Priests—also one Raja, who after giving him plenty of good milk and rice, mounted him on a pony; but as soon as he was out of the friendly Raja's village, his guards dismounted him, and took the pony from him, (they had previously robbed him of his own horse.)

We have much pleasure in stating, that a letter had been received from Ava, bearing the signatures of Dr. SANFORD and Lieutenant BENNETT, of the Royals, respecting whose fate the most dismal conclusions had been formed. We hope to hear of their being soon restored to their friends in perfect safety. The letter was written evidently under restraint, and the dictation of the Burmese. There is a Missionary, we understand, at Ava, who is generally believed to be no friend to the British interests. As we have not heard the grounds for this belief, we do not like to mention the individual's name.

During the cessation of hostilities pending the armistice, the KEE WOONGHEE and MAHA SYLWA, frequently came across from Melloon to visit the British Commander-in-Chief. On the 13th, there was a horse race in Camp; the MAHA SYLWA's favorite charger against a horse of Major JACKSON's. The Major won the race—the MAHA SYLWA's pony as the stakes, became forfeited accordingly, but was not accepted of. This beginning of the sport attracted others to the scene, and various *queer* looking animals started, and many tumbles occurred. No accident of consequece, however, happened, and both the British and Burmese sportsmen parted at dusk delighted with the day's amusements. There being little or nothing to do, the diversion of shooting was permitted to our officers, who were out in parties from morning to evening, particularly the Madrassees, who evinced a most noble contempt for the heat and the sun. The encampment was surrounded by swamps and jeels, and there were a number of ague cases among the troops; but there was abundance of game as the mess table of every corps in camp testified. The MAHA SYLWA directed some officers to a famous place for wild hog, about five miles inland; but, our Correspondent adds, such a mob of people went, that of course they were disappointed in getting good sport, although there is no doubt that the country abounds with them. Plenty of deer had been seen at different encampments; and until very lately it was supposed that there were no jackalls in the country, but our troops latterly had annoying proofs to the contrary, and heartily wished the first supposition had been correct. The bullock beef in Camp was excellent, and the officers were enabled to obtain a sufficiency of vegetables, particularly yams, bangans, pumpkins, and some plantains. The Officers rather complained of being limited in gram for their horses; this however was amply remedied by the capture of much grain at Melloon. On the 16th, Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL heard of Captain SNEYD's arrival at Turickniew, within three marches of Prome, with the remount horses of the Body Guard. Their arrival in Camp was much wished for, as in the event of war, a Cavalry arm was considered of the greatest importance. The distance from Prome to Melloon is about eighteen marches for Infantry.

At the conferences of the Commissioners Mr. MANGLES, the Secretary of the British Commission, conducted his department, we learn, with such ability, and so much to their satisfaction as to receive the thanks of the British Commissioners.

On the 17th January, as on the next day the armistice was to terminate at 2 P. M. much anxiety prevailed in camp on the subject; in this the Commander in Chief, we may believe, shared, for we are informed that he possesses an excellent knowledge of the duplicity and intriguing character of these semi-barbarism, and doubts every word they utter, for which it must be confessed they have now afforded him sufficient cause. Up to 3 o'clock, P. M. there was no appearance of the prisoners, nor of the ratified treaty; but the KEE WOONGHEE was heard to declare that he had heard officially from AVA, that the ratification had taken place, and that it and the prisoners might be expected *hourly* by water. Nay, he even said that if they did not soon cast up, he himself, the CALLING MENGHEE, and MAHA SYLWA, would deliver themselves up as hostages to our army.

The British Camp servants frequently crossed the river to Melloon, to buy fowls, &c, and were told by the Burmese that they now considered them as friends, and they absolutely treated them as such. "You have heard, I fancy, (says our Correspondent) of Scandal Wharf at Rangoon: we have got a similar Wharf here, where we all meet in the evening to hear and talk over the news of the day. So I must leave off, and await that of this afternoon (the 17th), which I hope will be pacific; whether or not you shall have it to-morrow."

Accordingly next day (13th) our Correspondent's letter commences with the impressive words.

"Bella, bella, horrida bella cano."

During the evening of the 17th, the Burmese Chiefs came across, and held a teazing, unsatisfactory conference, or rather *palaver* with Sir ARCHIBALD. The question lay in a nutshell, but they either evaded it or loaded it with inconsistencies and impertinences to such a degree, as to require much temper to keep up terms of diplomatic courtesy with them.

On the morning of the 13th, Sir ARCHIBALD sent them a message to the effect, that he would meet them on board the conference boat at 2 o'clock. After much shuffling on their part, the CALLING-MENGEE shamm'd sick. However, they were given to understand, that if the ratified Treaty, the Prisoners, and 4 Lacs, were not forthcoming by 12 o'clock that night, hostilities would re-commence.

To this ultimatum no reply having been made, our batteries which had been got ready under night with surprising celerity, opened upon the enemy's works about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 19th, with great effect, and must have astonished the Burmese not a little. The Artillery practice is described as both splendid and efficient. Our batteries continued playing until half past 2 o'clock by which time the Fort of Melloon became almost too hot for the enemy. At the concerted signal, the storming party, (which had previously been embarked on board the gun boats) some distance above Melloon moved down across the river. As the wind and current were favorable, they shortly reached the opposite shore, ascended the hill, as our Correspondent

writes, in *beautiful style*, and in twenty-five minutes from their leaving their own bank, Melloon was ours.

Our Correspondent after mentioning the various booty that fell into the hands of our troops, writes—"But prepare yourself to hear the most wonderful share of the booty—booty I shall call it, for such it will prove to us by making us acquainted with their duplicity. The TREATY has been found, with the various other documents just as they were delivered to them, *never having been sent for ratification*. Can you fancy any thing more perfect in the game of humbug than what they have played us!" Respecting the Rocket practice, our Correspondent observes—"I see by the newspapers that the Rockets have been condemned at Meerut." I never was partial to the weapon, and even now know there is no dependence to be placed on it; but I must do it the justice to say, I never saw any thing so brilliantly splendid as the rocket practice against Melloun. The weapon was as true to its range as its best friend could wish, and to the enemy it was most destructive. No doubt, this would always be the case were the rockets fresh and good.

With the circumstances of the taking of Melloon, our readers are already acquainted; we shall not therefore enter into further details on that head. About midnight of the 19th, strong party of European Infantry, with a few of the Body Guard, and two of the Horse Artillery guns, went off to surprise, if practicable, a position about twelve miles inland from Melloon. After effecting this object (of which no doubt was entertained) they were to continue progress some miles further in advance, and sweep the country of its cattle, &c., after which they would join the main body, about 30 or 40 miles to the northward. The news in Camp on the 21st, (and which was universally credited) was, that the MIMIA-BOO, brother of the King of Ava, who was well known to be in Melloon directing every movement, but keeping *himself* aloof, was killed on the 19th by a shell. It was reported also, that although all the pacific documents had been found at Melloon, their *substance* had been forwarded to Ava in the form of a *petition*, from MIMIA-BOO and the other Chiefs, to the Golden foot.

In consequence of the duplicity of the Burmese, it is not easy to calculate when the war may terminate. The probability is, that the Burmese sinews of war may now be considered as fairly cracked. The spirit of the *people* is broken, and nothing but the unheard-of tyranny of the Government could have kept up the struggle even so long. It cannot be the patriotism of the *people*, for *they* have no stake in the Government, and serve it only by force. Sir ARCHIBALD, we presume, will never treat with the Burmese again, save in the capital of the golden feet. The terms of the *next* treaty will of course, receive a more peremptory character. Pegue will we presume, be declared independent, and the Burmese be made to feel that they are indeed conquered.

MADRAS.

We regret to observe that late accounts from the Eastward announce the destruction of a considerable portion of the Town of Sincapore by fire.—About 90 houses were totally burnt on the night of the 7th of Dec. together with a large quantity of timber for boat building and several boats; but we are happy to say that the only life lost was that of an old woman.

The English News Papers for September continue to be the latest in our possession. We cannot however be much longer without receiving news up to the end of October at least.—We have heard that the *Resource*, which lately touched at this Port, had a London Paper on board of so late a date as the 12th of October, but in which there was nothing new excepting the Order in Council forbidding British subjects from giving any more assistance to the unhappy Greeks. We long to hear further on this subject. —Our readers know that the last accounts from Greece left affairs in a very doubtful situation and it yet remained to be ascertained, whether the Egyptian fleet would be able to maintain its position, or be compelled to return to refit during the winter season. We observe that the latest French papers state that a victory has been gained by the united forces of Ypsilanti and Colocotroni over Ibrahim Pacha, who was blockaded at a place called Tripotanie. His situation was such, that it was expected he would soon fall into the hands of the Greeks. The Seraskier (Redschid Pacha) had been repulsed in every assault upon Missolonghi. His loss was estimated at 2000 men. The naval operations of the Greeks were in great activity and boldness.

New Fashionable Amusement.—The Duchess de Berri has recently introduced a novelty of this description which is about to be followed by all the dashing Belles in France. The nature of it is given in the following extract of a private letter from Boulogne.

On Saturday (says a private letter) she (D. de BERRI) proudly displayed her accomplishment, rare for the female sex to possess or exhibit, of *floating* on the surface of the water. Her marine attendants seemed much delighted at this feat, and held up their hands to the crowded spectators, to signify that they gave no assistance to the Royal person. The town was illuminated, and great rejoicing took place on the occasion. Friday a grand ball was given to her Royal Highness, at which 1500 persons were present; the Duchess danced four quadrilles, the last with Lieut. Gore, late of the Life Guards.

[*Mad. Cour. Feb.* 21.

SUPPL. TO THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 23.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ship *Barossa*, Captain Hutchinson, from London the 28th of September, and St. Jago the 30th of October.

Passengers.—Miss Goad, Capt. Rolfe, Bengal Artillery, Capt. Agnew, Lieut. Agar, Messrs. Ramsey, Beadnell, Fraser, Usher, Smith, Bayley, Whistler, Christie, Campbell, Dancy, Knyvett, Cadets for Madras; Messrs. Hamilton, Harding, Sturrock, Agar, Cadets for Calcutta; and Mr. Baker, Free Mariner.

We have received Papers in regular series, of a later date than those by the last arrival, from which we give the following.

THE NEW TIMES, SEPTEMBER 22, 1825.

We last night received the *Etoile* dated Tuesday. The prices of Monday evening were as follows:—

PARIS, SEPT. 19.

Five per Cents	99f 60c.
Three per Cents	71f 85c.
Bank Stock	21f. 50c.
Rente de Naples Certif. Falconnet	87f.
Rentes d'Espagne	17f.
Royal Spanish Loan, 1823	52¼f.
Exchange on London, one Month	25f. 15c.
Three Months	25f.

Cours Authentique.

The Three per Cents, we see, continue to support themselves nearly about the price they have for some time maintained.

We regret to state that the lady of Mr. Wellesley Pole Long Wellesley departed this life on Monday morning, about eleven o'clock, at Richmond.

The revival of the rumours of an early dissolution of Parliament has caused a fresh stir in the electioneering world, and the "note of preparation" for its coming, manifest in most parts of the kingdom, denote a pretty general belief amongst both representative and constituent that the day of account between them is close at hand.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday evening—The Albion, from Bengal, arrived off this port this afternoon.

DEAL, SEPT. 12.---Arrived from the River and remain Claudine, Christie, for India.

SEPTEMBER 15.

The French Journalists continue to busy themselves about the recognition of Saint Domingo, and our supposed acquisition of the Morea.

A Meeting was held yesterday, for the purpose of extending to the City its share of the general improvements which are taking place in other parts of the Metropolis. It was proposed that the avenues to St. Paul's should be opened by wide and spacious street.

NEW YORK, AUG. 15.---"The French fleet, which was lately at Hayti and Havannah, arrived in the Chesapeake Roads on Thursday last."

The ancient and once famous twelve days' Fair of Giles-hill, near the City of Winchester, was revived on Monday last.

COWES, SEPT. 13.—Sailed the Resource, Tomlin, for Bombay.

SEPTEMBER 16.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 9.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Dachess of Clarence arrived here last night, and this morning departed on their return to England.

(*From the Etoile, of Wednesday, September* 14.)

PARIS, SEPT. 13.—On the 5th of this month, the first assistance sent to the Greeks, by the Philanthropic Committee at Paris, sailed from Marseilles. This party consists of old officers, subalterns, and workmen of the artillery, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Maxime Raybaud, and Captain Arnaut, of the Artillery. They carry with them every thing necessary for the establishment of a foundery, and a yard for ship building.

Mr. Maxime Raybaud has already served two years in Greece; he was Aide-camp to Prince Maurocordato.

It is said that the Greeks of Candia have revolted against the Turks.

TINO, JULY 24.—The Governor of the Ionian Islands has been to the Morea, Hydra,

and Spezzia, where he had several conferences with the insurgent chiefs. He was on board Captain Hamilton's ship.

CORFU. AUG. 12.—On the 1st of September our free Port will be opened, when ships of all nations will be admitted, without regard to their flag or to the nature of their cargoes.

Letters from Rio de Janeiro of the 19th July, mention the arrival of Sir C. Stewart, who had an audience of the Emperor on the 18th. The packet for England was delayed by Sir. C. Stewart, as was imagined for the purpose of forwarding important despatches to England. She was expected to sail on the 24th,

TAUNTON, SEPT. 14.—On Friday last Mr. Baring resigned all pretensions to represent the borough of Taunton in Parliament, at the next general election, Mr. Baring's address to that effect was dated London, 31st August—and was not published at Taunton until the 9th of September.

Launch of the Princess Charlotte at Portsmouth, and dreadful accident

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 14.---This day has presented the finest spectacle that has been witnessed in Portsmouth for some years past, in the launch of a first-rate ship of war, the Princess Charlotte, an elegant vessel, built upon the modern principle, with a round stern.

The morning was rather unpromising, but the day cleared as this time for the launch approached, just immediately before which and when the crowds of spactators were immense (the shores and the sea being literally covered with them, and numerous bands playing on boards of different vessels, among which were various steam boats, full of company, from different parts of the coast) a barge approached with the Royal standard flying; and the scene was made still more interesting by the salute of 21 guns, paid by each of the men of war to the Royal Personage then in (supposed to be prince Leopold), and by the ships manning their yards.

At about ten minutes past twelve o'clock the stupendous fabric was received in the bosom of that element where we trust she will ride triumphant, and grace with laurels the brows of future British heroes. A quarter of an hour afterwards a brig of war was also launched, from a slip close to the other.

Happy should we be, if the narrative could end here, but we have to report a most fatal and dreaful accident that occurred. The crowds of people in the Dock-yard were so excessive, that every place that could command even a limited view of the ship, was covered with people,—amongst the rest, a bridge that crosses the contrance into one of the Docks; it is 50 feet in length, and about five feet in width, and as many persons were passing on it as possibly could, a person who saw the accident states, there must have been at least 100 persons on the bridge), when the gates of the dock upon which the bridge was fixed, gave way with the weight of water against them, and the immense rush of the water into the dock was excessive, carrying with it the bridge, and all that were on it. Nothing can exceed the horror of the scene, and it is not possible to ascertain how numerous are the sufferers, Various boats rowed instantly into the dock, and lent all the aid in their power; men, women, and children were picked up, some with life, and others without the appearance of any. Efforts are still making to discover bodies; many, it is feared, lost their lives by the violence with which they were dashed against the sides of the Dock.

The scene of parents looking for children, and husbands for wives, is truly deplorable, as no judgement can hitherto be formed as to who may have been victims. We are glad to say, that the method recommended by the Humane Society, has been successful in several cases, and happy shall we be if the loss of life should ultimately prove to be much less than we have every reason now to apprehend.

THE LATE J. ADAM, ESQ.—The following Resolution of the Court of Directors does just honour to the memory of this lamented Gentleman, and cannot but afford melancholy gratification to his surviving relations:—

At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, the 14th September 1825.

Resolved unanimously.—That this Court having received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. John Adam, on his passage from India to this country, desire to record in the strongest terms their deep sense of his exemplary integrity, distinguished ability, and indefatigable zeal, in the service of the East India Company, during a period of nearly 30 years, in the course of which, after filling the highest offices under the Bengal Government, he was more than six years a Member of the Supreme Council, and held during some months of that time the station of Governor General.

And that the Court most sincerely participate in the sorrow which must be felt by his relations and friends on this lamented event.—*Evening Paper.*

The two winter Theatres are now making the most active exertions, preparatory to their intended opening on or about the 24th and 26th instant.

MADRAS GAZETTE, FEB. 25.

London, 18th Sept. 1825.

"The home trade never was so good as at present, and with working in all branches of manufacture from eight to nine days a week, supplies do not keep pace with the home demand; for South America, Brazil, and St. Domingo, there have been orders received which cannot be executed in less than six months to come, and one was received by us this week from Buenos Ayres which almost surprises us from its magnitude, and for which cash is forthcoming for the whole.—If we except the Continental exchanges and India, all are improving in favor of this country. Mexico about 55d. per dollar—Rio 56½d. per milrea, and has been 47½, and for about two months 46½d.—and we are obtaining return in eight and ten months—this makes us rather careless about the India trade, for where we heretofore send thousands, we do not now export hundreds.—In this age of scheming, plundering, and mad-headed speculation, we scarce know what to think: however the bubble has burst, and thousands will be ruined. We have not here a Cotton dealer left, every one a man has failed, at Liverpool three Houses have failed for one Million Sterling and this in Cotton alone, and when the Bill drawn on them, and others, go back to America, we scarce know where it will end, or what will be the consequence; one House in London has returned Charleston and Savanah Bills to the amount of 300,000£ which they would not accept; we have heard of one person at Charleston shipping for his own account 80,000 Bales of Cotton, and drawing against it on his Agents in London, his must be above 50 per cent. From Pernambuco, Cotton has been bought which cost on board 23d. per lb.—say charges, Freight and Insurance 2d. more, and the present selling price here 11¼d. to 12½, and if 20 or 30 Bales be picked another ½ per lb. may be obtained.—Our Funds have been depressed nearly 4 per cent. in as many days, but are recovering steadily, and we think permanently; the demand for Gold has been so great in France that to it, and its consequence we attribute this depression; for Capitalists sold out, obtained Gold, remitted it to Paris, obtained £ 12,.10 premium for 1000 £. took Bills on London and finished the operation in fourteen days—The Mania for Mining in Mexico, Peru, &c. is done for, & thousands are reduced from comparative affluence, to the Work-house. In the political world, France has acknowledged the independence of St. Domingo, receiving thirty Millions of Dollars for the boon. We think the Haytians very silly for having paid a Stiver, for what they had in reality; but perhaps they wished to be admitted among the acknowledged States of the world, and that by so doing, England, and other nations would also accredit them as such.—We shall see—Spain is torn by intestine discord, and but for the occupation of that ill-fated country by French Troops, a civil war would inevitably ensue—Russia by the restrictions put upon foreign Manufactures, is suffering greatly, Germany is well of, Poland and Russia would do better, if we would take their Corn; Portugal is improving; Holland, with an exception to her East Indian Possessions, is flourishing—France seems quiet, and the republican spirit fast leaving her---and Old England after all, tho' last not least, stands first and foremost, her Manufactures, her trade at home, and abroad and her Shipping beyond all former precedent.—Her West India Colonies are doing wonderfully well, the planters obtaining 12s. per cwt. more for their Sugars this year, than the last---the landed interest and Farmers are really grown saucy with their good fortune, in fact all we have to complain of is an union of the workmen generally, to make their Employers give them wages for three days work, instead of six; that they may drink the other three, however we have an Act of Parliament that will soon cure this evil.---From the high prices of produce in the Spring, every thing has been sent here, and the Continental markets are so scantily stocked, that we look for an advance of a few Shillings in Coffee and Sugar---Indigo keeps its price, with every appearance of its still going higher, say from 4d, to 6d. per lb.---The finest Madras Indigo is just now at 11s. per lb."

After all that had been said and written about Lord Cochrane and the Greeks, it now appears, from the following article taken from a late paper, that his Lordship is expected to return to the Brazils in the *Piranga*

"PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 17.

"Lord Cochrane is expected here in the course of next week. It is now said his Lordship will certainly return to Brazils in the Piranga. The ship is lying at Spithead, quite ready for sea."

EUROPE.

England and the Holy Alliance.—A pamphlet has lately made its appearance at Paris, called, "The Rights of Spain over her Colonies," which contains a furious attack upon England, for having recognized the independence of the Colonies of South America. It enumerates what it terms the various usurpations of this country, and insists that public justice demands a restitution of them. After an examination of the political and moral condition of England, the

writer affirms, that the words "civil and religious liberty," which the English are so fond of using, mean nothing more than forgetfulness of God, and contempt for kings. He says tha England is destroyed by physical and moral rottenness; that it is faithless, exhausted, tottering under the weight of its debt, and on the brink of ruin; and he intreats the sovereigns of Europe, for their own safety, to declare war against the English, and to renew against them the continental blockade, which he conceives would be exceedingly easy, by means of the Holy Alliance.

LONDON, SEPT. 9, 1825.

BRIGHTON. THURSDAY.—The Duke of York continues to reside at the Pavilion, in excellent health and spirits. His Royal Highness on Sunday last attended Divine Service twice in the course of the morniug, having previously to going to the Chapel Royal heard service performed at the Cavalry Barracks, with the 17th Lancers stationed there. His Royal Highness was out walking at an early hour this morning. A few evenings since, among the audience in the pit of the Brighton Theatre was seated a Mr. Holroyd, the person who saved the life of the late King, at Drury-lane, by turning aside the pistol aimed at his Majesty by Hatfield. Mr. H. happened to be sitting near him, and observing the motions of the villain, was fortunate enough to prevent the premeditated mischief. He was at that time, and probably still is, a plumber in London, and was rewarded for his loyalty by some large Government contracts. This speedily brought him into notice, and his business increased so rapidly, that in a short time he realized considerable property; he is now, from having been originally a tradesman in a small way of business, become an opulent man, Mr. H. has recently built a large mansion in Sussex; and it was impossible to look at him as sat in the pit of the theatre, without reflecting on the fortunate concatenation of events by which his life has been marked. He is said to be a very worthy and estimable individual, and to bear his fortune with much propriety.

WAR OFFICE—SEPT. 9.

1st Regt. Life Gds.: Lieut. C. Hall, to be capt. vice Lord Bingham, prom.; cornet R. Parker—to be lieut. vice Hall; H. Blackett, gent. to be cornet, vice Parker.—1st regt. drag. gds.; lieut. G. Bray to be capt. vice Northcote, prom.; cornet D. C. C. Elwes to be lieut. vice Bray.—2d ditto: J. C. Hodge, gent. to be cornet, vice Hartopp.—3d ditto: lieut. F. J. Greene to be capt. vice Swinburne, prom.; cornet R. W. Peirse, to be lieut. vice Greene—6th ditto: lieut. J. S. Brymer to be captain, vice Pipon, promoted; cornet J. E. W. Browne, to be lieut. vice Brymer; J. D. Browne, gent. to be cornet, vice Brown; surgeon J. Heriot, M. D. from the 17th foot, to be surgeon, vice Scott, doc.—4th regt. of light drags.; L. Upton, gent. to be cornet, vice Phillips, prom.—7th ditto: to be lieutenants—cornet Lord A. Paget, vice Daniel, prom.; cornet J. Earl of Hopetoun, vice Smyth, promoted—10th ditto; quartermaster J. C. M'Clannel, from half-pay 19th light dragoons to be quartermaster, vice F. Kinkie, who exchanges. 12th ditto: lieut. J. Phillips to be adjutant, vice Sidley, who resigns the adjutancy only; Phillip gent. (ridingmaster) to be cornet, without pay. 13th ditto: F. G. Smith, gent. to be cornet, vice Sugden, prom. 17th ditto: capt. G. F. Clarke, from the half-pay, to be capt. vice J. Budden, who exchanges. 3d regt. of foot: ensign S. Cooper to be lieut. vice Hindle promoted; R. Lloyd, gent. to be ensign, vice Cooper. 16th ditto: J. Dalzell to be capt. vice Audany, prom.; ensign T. Jones to be lieut. vice Dalzell; ensign O. Delancy, from the 93d foot, to be ensign, vice Jones. 20th regt. of foot: J. P. Cumming, gent. to be ensign, vice M'Dermott, prom. 24th ditto: captain W. Andros, from 31st foot, to be capt. vice L'Estrange, who exchanges. 25th ditto: captain W. S. Taylor, from half-pay 31st foot, to be capt. vice Terry, who exchanges. 31st ditto: capt. G. L'Estrange, from the 24th foot, to be captain vice Andros, who exchanges; ensign G. D. Young to be lieut. vice Nunn, prom.; G. C. Marshall, gent. to be ensign, vice Young.—35th ditto: to be ensigns—W. Ward, gent. vice Sargent, who resigns; R. A. Maxwell, gent. vice Lord Portarlington, prom.—37th ditto: to be ensign—ensign P. B. F. C. Gilliess, from half-pay 10th foot, vice Heyland, who exchanges; J. Cuppage, gent. vice Gilliess, prom.—42d ditto: lieut. J. Macdougall to be captain vice Macdonald, prom.; ensign D. R. Macdonald to be lieutenant vice Macdougall; W. D. Macfarlane, gent. to be ensign vice Macdonald.—43d ditto to be captain.—captain hon. C. Grey from 17th foot, vice Maclean, who retires on the half-pay; lieutenant E. G. W. Keppel, vice Hill, who retires; lieutenant H. Ward, vice Frees, promoted; to be lieutenants by purchase: ensign Augustus Denham, vice Keppel; ensign Samuel Tryon, vice Ward; to be ensign by purchase: G. J. Burslem, gent. vice Tryon. 46th regt. of foot: ensign G. Varlo, to be lieutenant vice Patton, prom.; W. J. Crompton. gent. to be ensign, vice Varlo.—48th ditto: to be lieutenants without purchase: ensign C. D. C. O'Brien, vice Hull, dec.; ensign W. Fothergill; to be ensigns: A. H. Hull gent. vice O'Brien; A. Donnellan, gent. vice Forthergill.—52d ditto: ensign G. M. Eden, from the 84th foot, to be lieutenant vice Hill, promoted.—54th ditto: ensign P. Warren, to be lieutenant vice Cosby; ensign J. G. Inglis, from the 92d foot, to be ensign, vice Warren.—58th ditto: lieutenant W. Sadlier, to be captain vice Clabon, dec,; lieutenant B. Jackson, from the royal staff corps, to be lieutenant vice Sadlier, prom.—63d ditto: G. Armstrong gent. to be ensign vice Levett, appointed to the 3d light drags.—67th ditto: lieutenant J. M. Wood, to be captain vice Dwyer. prom.—Currie, gent. to be ensign, vice Henessey, prom.—75th ditto: captain J. M. Brown. from the half-pay, to be captain vice St. Leger, who exch.; lieutenant S. Harrison, from the 41st foot to be lieutenant vice Macbean, whose appointment has not taken place.—77th ditto: A. S. Monck, gent. to be ensign vice Lomax, prom.—78th ditto: captain hon. F. C. Stanhope, from half-pay 82d foot, to be captain.—79th ditto: ensign N. T. Christie to be lieutenant vice Sinclair, prom.; J. S. Smyth, gent. to be ensign vice Christie.—84th ditto: captain C. Shee, from half-pay 12th foot, to be captain vice W. Bindon, who exch.; W. R. Faber, gent. to be ensign, vice Eden, prom. in the 52d foot.—85th regt. of foot: ensign H. E. Taylor, to be lieutenant vice Butler, prom.; hosp.-ass. G. Horne, to be assistant surgeon vice Browne, deceased.—88th ditto: lieutenant Gilbert Woolard, from the 44th foot, to be lieutenant vice Ellis, prom.—92d ditto: J. Rollo, gent. to be ensign vice Inglis appointed to the 54th foot—93d ditto: J. Watt, gent. to be ensign vice Dalzell, promoted in the 60th foot.—94th ditto: captain J. Meek, from the half-pay, to be captain vice Franklyn, whose appointment has not taken place.—97th ditto: captain W. F. Foster, from half-pay 85th foot, to be captain vice Pratt, appointed to the 17th foot.—rifle brigade: lieutenant F. H. Byrne, to be captain vice Hewett, promoted.—royal staff corps: second lieutenant R. C. Westmacott, to be first lieutenant vice Jackson, appointed to the 58th foot.—surgeon A. Stewart, m. d. from half-pay 62d foot, to be surgeon vice J. G. Cavenagh, who retires on half-pay 62d foot.—cape corps: captain A. Briggs, from half-pay 5th foot, to be captain of infantry vice F. B. Head, who exchanges.—Royal african colonial corps: G. Landells, gent. to be ensign vice Gordon, deceased.

Unattached.—Brevet lieutenant-colonel R. W. H. H. Vyse, from the 2d life guards, to be lieutenant-colonel of infantry.—to be Majors of Infantry by purchase; captain W. Freer, from the 43d foot.—captain W. Hewett, from the rifle brigade—captain H. S. Northcote, from the first drag. gds.—captain G. Pipon, from the 6th drag. gds.—captain T. R. Swinburne, from the 3d drag. gds.—brev-maj. R. Macdonald, from the 42d foot.—captain H. Dwyer, from the 67th foot.—to be captains by purchase: lieutenant R. A. Butler from the 85th foot.—lieutenant J. Patton, from the 46th foot.—P. Cosby, from the 54th foot.—lieutenant R. Smyth, from the 7th light drag.—lieutenant hon. J. Sinclair, from the 79th foot.—lieutenant W. F. Hindle, from the 2d foot—to be lieutenants by purchase: ensign P. B. F. C. Gilliess, from the 37th foot.—ensign J. Earl of Portarlington, from the 35th foot.—to be ensigns by purchase: H. G. Cary, gent.—H. S. Smith, gent.—*Sunday Times, Sept.* 11

M[illegible] MURDER.

The Magistrates of the Head and James's-street Police Offices have been laboriously engaged, for the last fortnight, in an investigation of the following extraordinary case:—

A woman, whose name it is not prudent to disclose at present, gave information to the Magistrates of the Head Police Office, that, about three weeks since, she slept at 192, James's-street, a house in which "good dry lodgings for travellers and others" are to be had, and that a pedlar, whom she heard the people of the place call "Tom," came to steep there. Having occasion to send out to purchase something, this man gave a thirty-shilling note, which he took from other notes, to pay for what he wanted. Afterwards, in the dead of the night, she saw Henry Duff, his wife, and her mother, named Mary Going of Fitzpatrick, the proprietors of the lodging, proceed to the bed where the pedlar lay; they having first passed the candle over informant's eyes, for the purpose of ascertaining whether she was asleep, and by means of a horrible process effected his murder.

Several witnesses have been examined for and against the accused, who were at length committed from James's-street Police Office to Newgate for trial.

The body of a man shockingly mutilated, and whom nobody could recognise, was found at Clondalkin, about the time of this alleged murder.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH HORSES.

Extract of a letter from St. Petersburgh, dated August 11, O.S. 1825:

Four Russian Noblemen of distinction wagered a sum of 50, 000 rubles (about 20,000l. sterling), at the head of whom was his Imperial Majesty's Master of the Horse, that they would produce two Cossack Horses to run a distance of 72 wersts, or 47 miles, against any two English horses that could be produced: The wager was taken by a Russian Count, at the instigation of some English gentlimen resident at St. Petersburgh. Two England thoroughbred stallions were imported, and well trained for the race. The Russians chose two Cossacks out of some hundreds that were tried from that part of the country most celebrated for the speed and bottom of the horses. No trouble or expense was spared by either party; the race was run at five o'clock in the morning, on the 4th instant, from St. Petersburgh to Gatchisa and back, a distance of upwards of 47 miles. All four started at once, the Russians taking the lead by about four or five lengths for five miles, when the stirrup of one of the English riders broke, and the horse becoming unmanagable, ran away with him: which example was followed by the other English horse, when they both passed the Russians, and kept the lead for about twenty-five miles. The Russians were then about a quarter of a mile behind, running strong and still fresh, whilst the English horses had evidently done their best. At the thirtieth mile, both the Russian horses came up, when one of the English horses fell from fatigue, which a Yorkshireman very knowingly attributed to the hoof spliting from the hardness of the road, but in truth the horse was beat. The Russians then pressed the remaining English horse very hard, till about the 40th mile, when one of the Russian horses dropped dead, and the other beginning to lag, the rider was taken off, and a child of six years old, was tied on his back, two Russians, one on each side having hold of the bridle, and using their lances as spurs; by this means and the lighter weight, the Russian horse again came up with the English horse about half a mile from Petersburgh, when the English horse, by speed and a wonderful push at the finish, won by half a minute, having accomplished the distance in two hours forty-seven minutes, and forty seconds. Neither horse could have gone half a mile further.

The Russians, it is said, have lost considerable sums of money, having given even odds in favour of the Cossacks."—*Morning Herald, Sept.* 10.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 10.

GRANT TO THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

(*Continued from our Last.*)

Mr. BROUGHAM rose amidst the cries of question, question! which, however, immediately subsided upon the Honourable Member appearing upon his legs: I give the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning) entire credit for the truth and sincerity of the statement he has just made, as to the motives by which he has been influenced throughout the procedings upon this case. I do believe that the Right Hon. Gentleman has had no sinister motives in bringing the motion forward, and I give this assurance, not merely from courtesy, but because in the very sentence proceeding his declaration, he stated the motive for making this grant, which is, in fact, the real motive, namely, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland had not received 6000l. before, or in other terms, that he had been refused by the House of Commons, that which the House had thought proper to grant to his royal brothers; and that the ministers are determined to make up the deficiency under the most plausible pretence they can find. But the motive of the Right Honourable Gentleman is not the public motive stated to the House and to the Country. The Duke of Cumberland had been frustrated in his attempts to obtain this increase of income in the year 1816, and again was he defeated in the same object in 1818, and on both of these occasions, the sense of Parliamen tand the sense of the Country were unequivocally expressed upon his pretensions; and, disregarding the expression of public sentiment, he again comes forward to obtain his object by this grant of six thousand pounds a year. To make this grant was one thing, but it was another thing to provide for the education of this child. But I differ with the Right Honourable Gentleman in his construction of the law of the case. If he would but consult the Crown Lawyers and the Lord Chancellor, he would find that the Bill, as it now stood completely gave the Duke of Cumberland a vested interest in the grant. The expressions that "it may and shall be lawful, by his Majesty's letters patent, to grant, &c." can bear no other construction according to the legal mode of interpreting Acts of Parliament. The Act, as it now stands, is imperative, and in the case of the Catholic Bill, I was obliged to put the House to the trouble of an adjournment, in order to repair a similar error. The House did consent to the alteration; the Bill was amended, and it passed to the House of Lords and met with the fate which all Bills meet with in that House, the objects of which are religious freedom. I, therefore, differ, and if the House is consistent with itself, it will also differ from the Right Honourable Gentleman upon the law of the case, and I differ with him as strongly with respect to the facts. The Right Honourable Gentleman has stated, that the several Princes of the late King's Royal Family had stood in a different situation from that of the young Prince for whom they were now to provide, and that the difference consisted in his late Majesty's children residing under the Royal roof. If this were the fact, the Royal roof was of no inconsiderable extent, for some of these young Princes were at Lisbon, Gibraltar, Halifax, Nova Scotia and Canada; one was in command of a province, and another of a garrison—and even when under the Royal roof, they were emancipated from Royal control, and connected only from being the sons of one father. But the case of the late Duke of Gloucester is still more in point. He was the nephew, and not the son of the King, as the Duke of Cumberland was. A provision was made, which was not to take effect but at the natural demise of the Duke of Gloucester, the father of the child. This is the precedent which I wish to see followed in the present instance. The measure now before the House will be one, or alternative, and which is infinitely more in a constitutional than in an economical point of view. I regard this alternative with apprehensions. The present measure gth of establishing the principle, t grandson or nephew of a Kin her being provided for, an Ac st pass to provide for such child s an exceedingly bad mea ness the Duke of Sussex is e Royal Family who h g by Parliamentary p e to his honour, as b r possessed any lucra er been in the recei ts out of the put d any of those m creasing his inco by the other i is difficulties unfortunate un-

fortunate, because, although his marriage was strictly legal, it was rendered illegal by one of the worst laws, I will venture to say, that ever disgraced any legislature. I speak the words of my Honourable Friend, a late Member of this House, Mr. Wilberforce, when I say a more unconstitutional law does not, and cannot disgrace the Statute Book, and for sinning against this law his Royal Highness's marriage was declared illegal. In consequence of these circumstances, a very considerable deduction has been made from the income of the Duke of Sussex, which, I believe, amounts to only 13.000l. a year. Out of this income his Royal Highness is obliged to provide for the issue of this marriage. Notwithstanding this, no proposition had been ever made or thought of, to burthen the country with any additional grants in favour of his Royal Highness. It is moreover fit to be considered, that he never made any composition with his creditors; but on the contrary, they had been all paid, or were in the course of payment of their full twenty shillings in the pound. This had been effected by his own good management, by his resolute self-denial, supported by a rectitude of principle, and an independence of feelings. By his Royal Highness's excellent management, with the assistance of a learned person who superintended his affairs, his debts had been reduced from 100,000l. to a very inconsiderable residue. They were now sunk to a sum hardly worth mentioning, and this great result had been effected without exposing his Royal Highness to any circumstances whereby the Royal dignity could be degraded in his person. He had never dreamt of withholding one farthing from one single creditor [hear, hear!]. Next to not getting into debt, the manner in which his Royal Highness had behaved to all his creditors is the most deserving of the approbation of this House [hear, hear, hear!]. I hope the House will come to a vote, which, I trust in God, will redeem its character, and enable it to reflect with satisfaction, as in 1816 and 1818, upon its own proceedings. Those who have opposed the measure, let its fate be what it may, will have the satisfaction of an approving conscience, and will meet with the applause of the whole country [hear, hear!]. I do not even despair of having such conduct candidly construed by the Royal personage, against whom such opposition is directed. I do trust that his Royal Highness himself has too much magnanimity to approve of any accession to his income, that is obtained by trickery and dishonesty; nor can he wish to see the House cajoled into doing what they have twice most deliberately and solemnly refused to do. The illustrious Commander-in-Cheif had signalized himself by forgetting, or by showing that he remembered only to receive those who felt it their most painful duty to oppose him in 1819. The late Queen, the most persecuted of women, I take upon me to say, was the most forgiving in nature and disposition. She has left behind her an Illustrious Personage, closely connected to her by blood and affinity, who partakes of that magnanimous spirit of forgiveness, which so eminently characterized that Royal lady. The late Mr. Perceval and the present Ministry had partaken of the forgiveness of the Illustrious Personage to whom I allude. I have myself received the most solemn assurance that, in contradiction to the rumours which malignity, intrigue or interest may have circulated, that Royal Persoaage did not retain the slighest feeling against what was done in the discharge of professional duty, upon the great trial to which I allude. No feelings of a personal nature can arise out of the opposition which has been given to this measure. The grant has the most decided disapprobation of the whole country, and nothing can be more calculated to shake the public confidence in the wisdom and independence of Parliament.

The House then divided—

Ayes 170; Noes 121.—Majority in favour of the Grant, 49.

n our return to the Gallery, we found Mr. OUGHAM moving an Amendment, that the 00*l.* a year be entrusted to the management of e servants of the Crown, and not be put unonditionally at the disposal of the Duke of umberland.—The Amendment was negatived ithout a division.

Mr. BROUGHAM then moved a second Amendent, reducing the sum from 6000*l.* to 3000*l.* year, and which was also negatived without division.

Mr. BROUGHAM asked whether Ministers were willing to insert an Amendment, norder to make the Bill consistent, and to xplain the words "it shall be lawful for his ajesty." It might be done by the words "as ng as his Majesty may think fit."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had no jection to the insertion of the words "during Majesty's will and pleasure," as in the Duke Cambrige's Annuity Bill.

Mr. BROUGHAM also suggested the addition of words "and in such manner and form as his Majesty shall think fit."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER assented, and the wo rd were inserted.

The Bill was then passed, and sent to the Lords.

BUCKINGHAM HOUSE AND CARLTON PALACE.

Mr. BROUGHAM wished to know whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer had any objection to lay before the House an account of the various sums expended at different times on the repairs of Carlton Palace?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER requested the Hon. Member to give a notice on the subject, as he was not then prepared with an answer.

Mr. BROUGHAM consented, and inquired further, whether any estimate of the expenses of the changes at Buckingham House were to be laid upon the table before the Bill was passed?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that on the second reading of the Bill he should be prepared to state in detail its whole object.

Mr. BROUGHAM repeated his question whether an estimate would be produced?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied in the affirmative.

MAGISTRATES OF SURREY.

Mr. DENMAN said, that as a Petition with which he had been intrusted regarding the conduct of the Magistrates of Surrey was of considerable importance, he would give notice that he would present it on Tuesday next. He would then call the attention of the House to the proceedings of the gentlemen complained of.

TOWN LAND BOUNDARIES

Mr. GOULBURN moved that the House should go into a Committee on the Town Land Boundary (Ireland) Bill.

On the question that the Speaker leave the Chair,

Mr. S. RICE rose for the purpose of moving the following instruction to the Committee:—"That it receive a clause for making places reserved for Gaols and Court Houses for the Counties at large, parts of the local juridictions wherein they are situated.

Mr. GOULBURN opposed the instruction.

Mr. S. RICE and Mr. GOULBURN mutually explained.

Sir J. NEWPORT supported the motion.

Mr. R. MARTIN said a few words, after which The Gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place. On entering the Gallery, we found

Mr. ABERCROMBY on his legs, but the noise caused by the re-entrance of strangers prevented us from hearing one word, of the Honourable Member's observations.

Mr. Rice's Motion was then carried, and the House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill, and several clauses were proposed and agreed to.

The House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING—RESTRICTION OF THE RIGHT TO SEARCH THE PERSON.

On the Motion of Mr. HERRIES, the House went into a Committee on the Prevention of Smuggling Bill.

Mr. HERRIES said, that the Bill now before the House applied itself more particularly to the prevention and punishment of offences against the laws of the customs. The whole body of the laws for the protection of the revenue, amounting to not less than five hundred, had been compressed into a very small compass, and he could assure the House, that this compression had been attended with no ordinary difficulty and labour. One of the alterations which he had introduced into the present Bill, was to restrict the distance within which foreign vessels might be liable to its provisions, to one league, whereas, by the former laws, the distance was no less than eight leagues. Another, and one of the most material alterations, respected the right to search the person. To that part of the Bill which gave this right, he had annexed a clause, giving to every person detained on suspicion of having contraband goods in his possession, the right of requiring that the officer should take him before a Justice of Peace, or some superior officer qualified to administer an oath, and providing that no search should take place until such officer should be satisfied that there was a reasonable ground of suspicion. In order still more effectually to protect the subject, the clause further provided, that if the magistrate or superior officer should be satisfied that any person had been detained, on frivolous or vexatious grounds, the officer who had so detained him should be liable to a penalty. With respect to the clause empowering custom-house officers to arrest persons who might be found lurking within five miles of the shore, under alleged circumstances of suspicion, there was also a provision, that, the Justice of Peace before whom the party should be taken, should be of opinion that the charge was frivolous and vexatious, the officer should be liable to a penalty.

Mr. BERNAL could not agree in the right of personal search, even in the modified shape proposed by the Hon. Gentleman opposite.

Dr. LUSHINTON said, that if the right of searching foreign vessels, with a view of preventing smuggling, without conceding it to others, were claimed by this Bill, great inconvenience might result from such provision, and it might be used as a dangerous precedent against ourselves. It was an extraordinary clause in that respect, providing that if any foreign vessel [illegible] ed by any of his Majesty's ves[illegible]he preventive service, sho[illegible]ly bring to, it should be l[illegible] of any such vessel to fi[illegible].

The A[illegible]ntained that the claus[illegible]oreign vessels, we[illegible]ature, and that the[illegible] of his Majesty's [illegible]vice were empo[illegible] such as we w[illegible]ations in ador[illegible]mercial int[illegible]

[illegible]inciple c[illegible]ations, h[illegible]ound;

but if we only maintained the claim under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, it was clear that other nations might claim the same right of searching our vessels within twelve miles of their coasts, a course which would be attended with the great inconvenience to our maritime interests.

Mr. DENMAN expressed the strongest aversion against all the provisions of the Bill. That lives would be lost under its enactments was clear; and then would come the question, whether the loss of these amounted to murder or not? At all events, there was strong reason why the House should hesitate before they gave their sanction to the measure.

After a few remarks from Mr. Herries, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Thomas Wilson, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the different clauses were agreed to.

On Mr. HERRIES proposing the introduction of a clause by which Custom House Officers were to be empowered to search the persons of individuals arriving on the coast by packets and other vessels.

Mr. GORDON strongly objected to the clause, and exposed the indelicacy with which the search of females must frequently be attended, and maintained that no benefit which the revenue would derive from the measure, would be commensurate to the injury which the liberty of the subject would sustain from it. It was also to be considered that the right of searching the person was, at the present moment, in doubt, and about to undergo the decision of a Court of Law.

Mr. HERRIES observed, that the fact of the right being in doubt, was an argument for setting the question at rest by a legislative enactment. Unless such a right were possessed by the Custom-house Officers, it would be impossible to prevent smuggling to a ruinous extent.

Mr. BRIGHT opposed the Clause.

Mr. HUME thought such a measure wholly uncalled for.

Mr. HUSKISSON said, if the Honourable Gentleman would go to Dover, or any other outport, he would find many individuals who were well known, and who made their livelihood by smuggling foreign articles about their persons.

Mr. HUME observed, that if those individuals were well known, warrants might be obtained for searching them.

Mr. G. LAMB said, that however troublesome the practice might be to individuals, he was apprehensive that the interests of the Revenue absolutely required that such a power should be placed in the hands of the Custom-house Officers.

Mr. GORDON repeated what his Honourable Friend (the Member for Aberdeen) had observed, that where the parties who were in the habit of this kind of smuggling, were well known, warrants might be issued for searching them.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said no; for that they might change their port.

After some further discussion, the reception of the clause was postponed.

Mr. HUME then moved that the Chairman should report progress, and sit again on Monday.

The House then proceeded to the other Orders of the Day, and at Half-past Two o'Clock Adjourned.

RUSSIAN TRAVELLING SKETCHES, No. I.

(Concluded from our Last.)

OSTROF.

Ostrof is situated fourteen miles south-east from Moscow, and rises from the centre of a spacious circular plain into an elevated hill. The seat commands a beautiful view of the surrounding plain, which is watered by the windings of the Moskva river, and skirted by gentle hills, whose sides present a variety of wood, corn fields, and pasture, intermixed with villages; and on the north-east includes Petrovskoyé, the seat of one of the Demidofs.

Ostrof means island: a name the origin or propriety of which, a stranger on a summer or winter visit would not readily discover. In the spring, by the breaking up of the ice, a great flood of the Moskva river takes place, and the surrounding meadow is inundated. The dwelling-house, the gardens, the adjoining villages, the stables, &c. and a small spot of ground, are now completely insulated; and all communication, for two, three or four days is maintained by means of boats, hence the appellation *Ostrof*, or Island.

Ostrof and a number of the adjacent villages belong to the Countess Orlof-Tchesmensky and it is here she generally spends the summer months; or rather, remains till the first snow falls, or the commencement of winter.

The summer-house is situated on the top of the hill. It is two stories in height: the first is built of stone, and supports a broad wooden balcony or gallery, which surrounds the base of the second story, constructed of wood. It is a very plain but commodious edifice, though small in comparison of the country-seats of most of the higher classes of nobility. Its fine flight of stairs to the north-east, its yellow painted sides and green roof, combined with its high situation, give it an agreeable aspect.

The garden is large, and skirts the sides of the insular hill to the north and east. It is laid out with great taste by a Russian gardener, a slave of the Countess's; though its boundaries are not so well concealed as they ought to be, and the long straight avenue or road to the house is in very bad taste. A white-washed *stone church*, dedicated to the Transfiguration, with a fine high green-topped angular tower, bearing the Cross, together with a low brick belfry, on the west, embellish the view of Ostrof, and, associated with religious feeling, add a species of beauty, which a Christian alone can feel.

The stables & *manège* occupy two squares; while a third square is allotted to the cattle, among which are many fine cows of English breed.

The stud of Count Orlof-Tchesmensky has long been celebrated. According to Coxe, about the year 1780, the greatest part of the stud was grazing on the plain; it consisted of a considerable number of the finest stallions, and above sixty brood-mares, most of whom had foals. The collection was gleaned from the most distant quarters of the globe, from Arabia, Turkey, Persia, and England. The Count obtained the Arabians during his expedition in the Archipelago; some as presents from Ali Bey, others by purchase or by conquest from the Turks; among these he chiefly prized four horses, of the true *Cochlean* breed, so much esteemed in Arabia, and so seldom seen out of their native country.* The greatest part of this famous stud has always been, and still is, kept at the village of Khrenova, in the government of Voroneje, where is an estate of the Countess's with 4000 peasants, and 500 men attached to the establishment for the stud, together with their wives and families. A small but choice part of this stud is to be seen at Ostrof and at Moscow, and it attracts numerous visitors.

Since the death of Count Alexei Orlof-Tchesmensky, the character of the stud has not only been maintained, but raised still higher, and I believe at present it is esteemed the best in Russia.

To her Excellency now belongs one of the most extensive *Konnii Zovodi*, as they are called in Russia, or *horse-manufactories* in the empire. We have been informed that it lately consisted of 3000 horse, exclusive of a number of fine stallions, some of them British. At present, I believe, the number does not exceed 2000 animals, young and old. Most beautiful riding-horses—trotters—fine carriage-horses—and good draught-horses,—displaying the greatest symmetry and elegance—astonishing beauty, agility, and excellence of motion—strength and hardiness—docility, calmness, and patience, are to be seen here.

The carriage and draught-horses exhibit an obdurate endurance of the hardships of a rigorous climate, which none but Russian horses could withstand.

Ostrof, with the surrounding villages, is one of the most valuable estates in the vicinity of Moscow. Few spots are so well adapted by Nature for forming a beautiful, extensive, and productive farm and dairy.

The meadows is irrigated in the spring by the overflowing of the Moskva river, and without trouble annually produces enormous crops of hay formed of natural grasses. Were part of the estate properly cleared, drained, tilled, and manured, and the natural grasses intermixed with or superseded by better and more productive kinds, here might be produced abundant crops of corn, hay, potatoes, carrots, turnips, &c. all of excellent quality, especially in such a climate as that of Moscow, where, after the commencement of vegetation, the fruits of the earth are so rapidly matured. The pastures would then produce good and rich milk, from which, in the hands of a proper person, could be made excellent butter and cheese. Indeed, that the dairy might be carried to perfection here is proved by the fact, that, in the hands of a Russian woman, good though not very rich butter is already made at Ostrof.

We returned to the house and partook of an elegant dinner, wihch was well served up. The crowd of servants in attendance quite astonished me. Eight individuals sat at table, and I believe above twenty lacqueys were employed to wait upon them. Among the dishes, sour-cabbage soup, called *stchee*, small meat pies which are eaten with it or with any soup, and salted cucumbers which are served up with the roast, were the national dishes of which I shared; but what most pleased me was a pot full of delicious stewed mushrooms, of which the Russians consume enormous quantities. In former days, a band of forty musicians daily played while stationed before the house in fine weather, during dinner; but the Countess has of late become extremely serious, and has given most of them their liberty—for they were all her slaves. But her noble style of living is described by Dr. Lyall in his History of Moscow and also in the appendix to his travels, which contains an account of the Orlof family.

With the mention of a circumstance which alludes to a national custom, I shall conclude what I have to say of Ostrof.

The Countess very frequently rides into the woods, accompanied by her female companion and a number of servants, for the purpose of collecting mushrooms; and it was part of the fruits of one of these excursions I partook. Mushrooms form such a very dainty dish, that we may well be surprised that no more attention is paid to them in our island. In Russia, every child, every peasant, every individual, is familiar with the *edible* and the *poisonous* species, because they are taught to collect them in their earliest days. Dr. Lyall has given a catalogue of about forty edible species, or at least those found to be so in Russia, in the appendix to his history of Moscow; and he has alluded to the various modes of preserving them and of cooking them. They are either dried, pickled, or salted, and are cooked in different ways.—stewed, roasted, and mixed with sauces. In all these ways I found them delicious. The quantity and variety of mushrooms which are exposed early in the morning in the great market of Moscow, called the *Ochotnoi Riad*, astonish the stranger. Not only baskets-full but cart-loads are remarked, and they are often procured at a very low price.

In going to Ostrof I had taken the road by the *Spass na Novo* monastery; but it was proposed to return by a different road, to see two of the most distinguished places in the neighbourhood of Moscow.

After a charming ride of a few miles I reached *Tsaritsino Selo*, commonly called Tsaritsin, an imperial villa, which well merits the name, and which occupies one of the finest situations near the metropolis. It stands near the rivulet Gorodenka, nine or ten versts from Moscow; and was bought by the Empress Catherine the Second, from Prince Kantemir, who became one of Russia's sweetest poets. The palace and other buildings were erected, and the gardens formed, between the years 1780-90, for her Imperial Majesty; who is said, when on a visit, to have been with great cause so disgusted with the former, that immediately the work ceased from being carried on, and the palace never has been finished.

This palace is large, and two stories high, with clumsy pavilions at regular intervals along its front. It is built of brick, quite in the Turkish taste, and is heavy and encumbered. A number of smaller detached brick

* Travels vol. 1. p. 420.

structures in the same stile, besides a church in front, surround the principal edifice, and are dispersed among the plantations.

The situation of Tsaritsin is elevated and romantic: a large sheet of water divided by sluices into numerous lakes, at various heights, which are abundant in fish, surround it on the west and north. These lakes are fringed with wood, behind which are gentle elevations skirted with plantations, through which *perspectives*, or avenues, have been ingeniously introduced so as to diversify the scenery and extend the view. On the east and south, Tsaritsin is backed by extensive and dense forests.

The gardens of Tsaritsin are in capital repair. Fine gravel walks wind to immense distances among the plantations and woods, and over fine slopes, and by the banks of numerous small lakes. Temples, hermitages, grottoes, bridges, and islands, all contribute their share to the beauties of Nature.

In summer, especially on Sundays, numbers of visitors are attracted to this fine villa, who often carry their provisions with them, and spend the day by walking in the gardens, amusing themselves in the woods, and partaking of the fine fruit sold here at a moderate price, as well as of other refreshments. The stranger will do well to attend one of these assemblages on a Sunday, when he will have an opportunity of acquiring much knowledge of the national customs.

Another ride of a few versts brought us to *Kolomenskoye Selo*, or the village Kolomenskoye, which claims the disputed honour of being the birth-place of Peter the Great,—an honour of which the inhabitants, even the meanest peasants, feel justly proud. Kolomenskoye stands at the distance of six or seven versts from the *Serpuchovskaya Zastava* or *barrier of Moskva*, on a beautiful & elevated situation, near the bottom of which the Moskva river makes a semicircular winding, and from which is a commanding and extensive view of the environs, varied by hill and dale, woods, pastures, and corn fields. From hence there is also a fine view of Moscow.

The short distance of Kolomenskoye from the capital, and its delightful situation, pointed out this spot as eligible for a royal residence. Accordingly a palace of considerable extent, with a number of offices, was erected of wood upon a stone foundation, in the year 1672. The Tsar Alexei Michailovitch often came to Kolomenskoye for bird shooting, &c. and it was the favourite *Gubilistché* or public promenade and place of amusement of some of the other ancient Tsars. On account of its age, the palace was demolished in the year 1768, except some of the adjoining buildings; and by order of Catherine II. in the year 1767, a three-story palace was erected, of which the lowest was constructed of stone, and the two superior stories of wood. At this time Kolomenskoye had five fruit-gardens. That palace is now also laid in ruins, and, except a small part of the walls and the gates, no traces of its ancient dignity remain.

In Kolomenskoye Selo are three churches:—one with five domes, dedicated to the Kasanskaya, Mother of God, with two pridels, or chapels; the second, to the Ascension of our Lord. Both of these are court churches. The third or parish-church, has the name of the great martyr George. One of these temples has high tower or dome, which is conspicuous from great distances. There are also here two belfries; the one belongs to the Kasanskaya church, and contain a vast abundance of fruit-trees sadly in want of trimming; they are now converted into kitchen gardens, except a small spot which is kept in good order, which has a number of gravel walks, and points itself out by a number of conical-shaped pine-trees. Kolomenskoye still belongs to the Emperor. The village is of considerable size, and built of wood.

At the village of Fuchol, at a short distance from Kolomenskoye, the falcons of the crown were formerly kept; but at present little attention is paid to falconry in Russia; while, by late accounts, it appears to be re-establishing itself in Great Britain.

Criticism on Female Beauty.

Criticism, for the most part, is so partial, splenetic, and pedantic, and has such little right to speak of what it undertakes to censure, that the words "criticism on beauty" sound almost as ill, as if a man were to announce something unpleasant upon something pleasant.

And certainly, as criticism, according to its general practice, consists in an endeavour to set the art above its betters, and to render genius amenable to want of genius, (particularly in those matters which, by constituting the very essence of it, are the least felt by the men of line and rule,) so critics are bound by their trade to object to the very pleasantest things. Delight, not being their business, puts them out of conceit. The first reviewer was Momus, who found fault with the Goddess of Beauty.

I have sometimes fancied a review set up by this anti-divinity, in Heaven. It would appear, by late discoveries in the history of the globe, that as one species of production has become extinct, so new ones may have come into being. Now imagine the gods occasionally putting forth some new work, which is criticised in the Olympian Review, Chloris, the goddess of flowers, for instance, makes a sweet-briar:—

"The Sweet-Briar, a new bush, by Chloris, Goddess of Flowers, Rain and Sun, 4104.

"This is another hasty production of a lady, whom we are anxious to meet with a more satisfied face. Really, we must say, that she tires us. The other day we had the *pink*. It is not more than a year ago, that she flammed upon us with the *heart's-ease* (pretty names these); then we were all to be sunk into a bed of luxury and red leaves by the *rose*; and now *ecce iterum Rosina*, comes a new edition of the same effeminate production, altered but not amended, and made careless, confused, and full of harsh points; which the fair author, we suppose, takes for a dashing variety! Why does not she consult her friends? Why must we be formed to think that she mistakes her talents, and that she had better confine herself to the production of daisies and dandelions? Even the *rose*, which has been so much cried up in certain quarters, was not original. It was clearly suggested by that useful production of an orthodox friend of ours,—the *cabbage*; which has occasioned it to be pretty generally called the *cabbage-rose*. The *sweet-briar*, therefore, is imitation upon imitation, *crambe* (literary) *bis cocta*; a thing not to be endured. To say the truth, which we wish to do with great tenderness, considering the author's sex, this *sweet-briar bush* is but a paltry *rifacimento* of the *rose-bush*. The only difference is, that every thing is done on a pettier scale, the flowers hastily turned out, and a superabundance of those startling points added, which so annoyed us in the *rose* yclept the *mose*; for there is no end to these pretty creatures the *roses*. Let us see. There is the *cabbage-rose*, the *moss-rose*, the *musk-rose*, the *damask-rose*, the *hundred-leaved rose*, the *yellow-rose*, and earth only knows how many more. Surely these were enough, in all conscience. Most of them rank little above extempore effusion, and were hardly worth the gathering: but after so much trifling, to go and alter the style of a commonplace in a spirit of mere undoing and *embrouillement*, and then palm it upon us for something *free*, forsooth, and original, is a desperate evidence of falling-off! We cannot consent to take mere wildness for invention; a hasty and tangled piece of business, for a regular work of art. What is called nature will never do. Nature is unnatural. The best production by far of the fair author, was the *auricula* one of those beautiful and regular pieces of composition, the right propositions of which are ascertained, and reducible to measurement. But *tempora mutantur*. Our fair florist has perhaps got into bad company. We have heard some talk about Zephyrs, bees, wild birds, and much worshipful society. Cannot this ingenious person be content with the hot-house invented by Vulcan and Co. without gadding abroad in this disreputable manner? We have heard that she speaks with disrespect of ourselves: but we need not assure the reader, that this can have no weight with an honest critic. By the by, why this briar is called sweet we must unaffectedly and most sincerely say is beyond our preceptions."

I was about to give a specimen of another article, by the same reviewer, on the subject of our present paper:—"Woman, being a companion to Man," &c. But the tone of it would be intolerable. I shall therefore proceed with a more becoming and grateful criticism, such as the contemplation of my subject naturally produces. Oh Pygmalion, who can wonder (no artist surely) that thou didst fall in love with the work of thine own hands! Oh Titian! Oh Raphael! Oh Appelles! I could almost fancy this sheet of paper to be one of your tablets, my desk an easel, my pen a painting-brush; so impossible does it seem that the beauty I am about to paint should not inspire me with a *gusto* equal to your own!

Come then, the colours and the ground prepare. This ink-stand is my palette. I handle my pen, as if there were the richest bit of colour in the world at the end of it. The reds and whites look as if I could eat them. Look at that pearly tip at the end of the ear. The very shade of it has a glow. What a light on the forehead! What a moisture on the lip! What a sould, twenty fathom deep, in the eyes! Look at me, Madam, if you please. The eye right on mine. The forehead a little more inclined. Good. What an expression! Raphael, it is clear to me that you had not the feeling I have: for you could paint such a portrait,

it, and I cannot. I cannot paint after the life. Titian, how could you contrive it? Apelles, may I trouble you to explain yourself? It is lucky for the poets that their mistresses are not obliged to sit to them. They would never write a line. Even a prose-writer is baffled. How Raphael managed in the Palazzo Chigi, how Sacchiris contrived, when he wrote his Rinaldo and Armida, with Armida by his side, is beyond my comprehension. I can call to mind, but I cannot copy. Fair presence, avaunt! I conjure you out of my study, as one of my brother writers, in an agony of article, might hand away his bride, the printer having sent to him for copy. Come forth, my tablets. Stand me in stead of more distracting suggestions, my memorandums.

It has been justly observed, that heroines are best painted in general terms, as in Paradise Lost.

Grace was in all her, steps heaven in her eye, &c.

or by some striking instance of the effects of their beauty, as in Homer, where old age itself is astonished at the sight of Helen, and does not wonder that Paris has brought a war on his country for her sake. Particular description divides the opinion of the readers, and may offend some of them. The most elaborate portrait of the heroine of Italian romance could say nothing for her, compared with the distractions that she caused to so many champions, and the millions that besieged her in Albracca.

Such forces met not, nor so wide a camp,
When Agrican with all his northern powers
Besieged Albracca, as romances tell,
The city of Gallaphrone, from whence to win
The fairest of her six, Angelica.

Even Apuleius, a very "particular fellow," who is an hour in describing a chambermaid, enters into no detail, respecting Psyche. It was enough that the people worshipped her.

The case is different when a writer describes a real person, or chooses to acquaint us with his particular taste. In the Dream of Chaucer is an admirable portrait of a woman, supposed to be that of Blanche, duchess of John of Gaunt. Anacreon gives us a whole length of his mistress, in colours as if they were painted yesterday. The blue eye is moist in its sparkling; the cheek, which he compares to milk with roses in it, is young for ever. Oh Titian, even thy colours are dry compared with those of poetry!

It happens luckily for me on the present occasion, that I can reconcile particulars with generals. The truth is, I have no particular taste. I only demand that a woman should be womanly; which is not being exclusive. I think also that any body who wishes to look amiable, should be so. The detail, with me, depends on a sentiment: for instance, I used to think I never could tolerate flaxen hair; yet meeting one day with a lovely face that had flaxen locks about it, I thought for a good while after, that flaxen was your only wear. Harriet O—made me take to black; and yet, if it had not been for a combination of dark browns I should the other night have converted to the superiority of light brown by Harriet D. Upon the whole, the dark browns, chesnuts, &c. have it with me; but this is because the greatest number of kind eyes that I have met with, have looked from under locks of that colour. I find beauty itself a very poor thing unless beautified by sentiment. The reader may take the confession as he pleases, either as an instance of abundance of sentiment on my part, or as an evidence of want of proper ardour and impartiality. But I cannot (and that is the plain truth) think the most beautiful creature beautiful, or be at all affected by her, or long to sit next her, or go to a theatre with her, or listen to a concert with her, or dance with her (if I could), or walk in a field or a forest with her, or call her by her Christian name, or ask her if she likes poetry, or tie (with any satisfaction) her gown for her, or be asked whether I admire her shoe, or take her arm even into a dining-room; or kiss her at Christmas, or on April-fool day, or on May-day, or on any other day, or dream of her, or wake thinking of her, or feel a want in the room when she has gone, or a pleasure the more when she appears. I remember the impression made on me by a female plaster-cast hand, sold in the shops as a model. It is beautifully turned, though I thought it somewhat too plump and well-fed. The fingers, however, are delicately tapered: the outline flowing and graceful. I fancied it to have belonged to some jovial beauty, a little too fat and festive, but laughing withal, and as full of good nature. I was told it was the hand of Madame Brinvilliers, the famous poisoner. The word was no sooner spoken than I shrunk from it as if it had been a toad. It was now literally hideous; the fat seemed sweltering and full of poison. The beauty added to the deformity. You resented the grace: you shrunk from the look of smoothness, as from a snake. This woman went to the scaffold with as much indifference as she distributed her poisons. The character of her mind was insensibility. The strongest of excitement was to her what a cup of tea is to other people. And such is the character, more or less, of all mere beauty. Nature, if one may so speak, does not seem to intend it to be beautiful. It looks as if it were created in order to shew, what a nothing the formal part of beauty is, without the spirit of it. I have been so used to consider it with reference to considerations of this kind, that I have met with women generally pronounced beautiful, and spoken of with transport, who took a sort of ghastly and witch-like aspect in my eyes, as if they had been things walking the earth without a soul, or with some evil intention. The woman who supped with the Goule in the Arabian Nights, must have been a beauty of this species.

But to come to my portrait. Artists, I believe, like to begin with the eyes. I will begin, like Anacreon, with the hair.

Hair should be abundant, soft, flexible growing in long locks, of a colour suitable to the skin, thick in the mass, delicate and distinct in the particular. The mode of wearing it should differ. Those who have it growing low in the nape of the neck, should prefer wearing it in locks hanging down, rather than turned up with a comb. The gathering it however in that manner is delicate and feminine, and suits many. In general the mode of wearing the hair is to be regulated according to the shape of the head. Ringlets hanging about the forehead suit almost every body. On the other hand, the fashion of parting the hair smoothly, and drawing it tight back on either side, is becoming to few. It has a look of vanity, instead of simplicity. The face must do every thing for it, which is asking too much, especially as hair, in its freer state, is the ornament intended for it by nature. Hair is to the human aspect, what foliage is to the landscape. Its look of fertility is so striking, that it has been compared to flowers, and even to fruit. The Greek and other poets talk of hyacinthine locks, of clustering locks (an image taken from grapes), locks like tendrils. The favourite epithet for a Greek beauty was "well-haired;" and the same epithet was applied to woods. Apuleius says, that Venus herself, if she were bald, would not be Venus. So entirely do I agree with him, and so much do I think that the sentiment of any thing beautiful, even where the real beauty is wanting, is the best part of it, that I prefer the help of artificial hair to an ungraceful want of it. I do not wish to be deceived. I would know that the hair was artificial, and would have the wearer inform me so. This would shew her worthy of being allowed it. I remember, when I was at Florence, a lady of quality, an Englishwoman, whose beauty was admired by every body; but never did it appear so admirable to me, as when she told me one day, that the ringlets that hung from under her cap, were not her own. Here, thought I, it is not artifice that assist beauty; it is truth. Here is a woman who knows that there is a beauty in hair, beyond the material of it, or the pride of being thought to possess it. O, wits of Queen Anne's day, see what it is to live in an age of sentiment, instead of your mere periwigs, and reds and whites!—The first step in taste is to dislike all artifice; the next is to demand nature in her perfection; but the best of all is to find out the hidden beauty, which is the soul of beauty itself, to wit, the sentiment of it. The loveliest hair is nothing, if the wearer is incapable of a grace. The finest eyes are not fine, if they say nothing. What is the finest harp to me, strung with gold, and adorned with a figure of Venus, if it answer with a discordant note, and hath no chords in it fit to be wakened? Long life, therefore, say I, lovely natural locks at five and twenty, and lovely artificial locks, if they must be resorted to, at five-and-thirty or forty. Let the harp be new strung, if the frame warrant it, and the sounding-board hath a delicate utterance. A woman of taste should no more scruple to resort to such helps at one age, than she would consent to resort to them at an age when no such locks exist in nature. Till then, let her not cease to help herself to a plentiful supply. The spirit in which it is worn, gives the right to wear it. Affectation and pretension spoil every thing: sentiment and simplicity warrant it. Above all things, cleanliness. This should be the motto of personal beauty. Let a woman keep what hair she has, clean, and she may adorn or increase it, as she pleases. Oil, for example, is two different things, on clean hair and unclean. On the one, it is but an aggravation of the dirt: to the other, if not moist enough by nature, it may add a reasonable grace. The best, however, is undoubtedly that which can most dispense with it. A lover is a little startled, when he finds the paper, in which a lock of hair has been enclosed, stained and spotted as if it had wrapped a cheesecake. Ladies, when about to give away locks, may as well omit the oil that time, and be content with the washing. If they argue that it will not look so glossy in those eys in which they desire it to shine most, let them own as much to the favoured person, and he will never look at it but their candour shall give it a double lustre.

Love adds a precious seeing to the eye;

and how much does not sincerity add to love! One of the excuses for oil is the perfume mixed with it. The taste for this was carried so far among the ancients, that Anacreon does not scruple to wish that the painter of his mistress's portrait could convey the odour breathing from her delicate oiled tresses. Even this taste seems to have a foundation in nature. Mary——, a little black-eyed relation of mine, (oftener called Molly from a certain dairy-maid turn of hers, and our regard for old English customs,) has hair with a natural scent of spice.

The poets of antiquity, and the modern ones after them, talk much of yellow and golden tresses, tresses like the morn, &c. Much curiosity has been evinced respecting the nature of this famous poetical hair; and as much anxiety shewn in hoping that it was not red. May I venture to say, in behalf of red air, that I am one of those in whose eyes it is not so very shocking. Perhaps, has "pity melts the soul to love," there may be something of such a feeling in my tenderness for that Pariah of a colour. Perhaps there are more reasons, all very good-natured: but so it is, I find myself the ready champion of all persons who are at a disadvantage with the world, especially woman, and sociable ones. Hair of this extreme complexion appears never to have been in request: and yet, to say nothing of the general liking of the ancients for all the other shades of yellow and gold, a good red-headed commentator might render it a hard matter to pronounce, that Theocritus has not given two of his beautiful swains hair amounting to a positive fiery. *Fire-red* is the epithet, however it may be understood.

Both fiery-tressed heads, both in their bloom. *

I do not believe the golden hair to have been red; but this I believe, that it was nearer to it than most colours, and that it went a good deal beyond what it is sometimes supposed to have been, auburn. The word yellow, a convertible term for it, will not do for auburn. Auburn is a rare and glorious colour, and I suspect will always be more admired by us of the north, where the complexions that recommended golden hair, are as easy to be met with, as they are difficult in the south. Ovid and Anacreon, the two greatest masters of the ancient world, in painting external beauty, both seem to have preferred it to golden, notwithstanding the popular cry in the other's favour: unless indeed, the hair they speak of is too dark in its ground for auburn. The Latin poet, in his fourteenth love-elegy, book the first, speaking of tresses which he says Apollo would have envied, and which he prefers to those of Venus, as Apelles painted her, tells us, that they were neither black nor golden, but mixed, as it were of both. And he compares them to a cedar on the declivities of Ida, with the bark stripped. This implies a colour of tawny. I have seen pine-trees, in a southern evening sun, take a lustrous burnished aspect, between dark and golden, a good deal like what I conceive to be the colour he alludes to. Anacreon describes hair of a similar beauty. His touch, as usual, is brief and exquisite:

Deepening inwardly, a dun;
Sparkling golden, next the sun.†

Which Ben Jouson has rendered in a line.

Gold upon a ground of black.

Perhaps the true auburn, is something more lustrous throughout and more metallic than this. The cedar with the bark stripped looks more like it. At all events, that it is not the golden hair of the ancients has been proved to me beyond a doubt by a memorandum in my possession, worth a thousand treatises of the learned. This is a solitary hair of the famous Lucretia Borgia, whom Ariosto has so praised for her virtues, and whom the rest of the world is so contented to call a wretch.‡ It was given me by a wild acquaintance who stole it from a lock of her hair preserved in the Ambrosian library at Milan. On the envelope he put a happy motto:

"And Beauty draws us with a single hair."

If ever hair was golden' it is this. It is not red, it is not yellow, it is not auburn; it is golden, and nothing else, and though natural-looking too must have had a surprising appearance in the mass. Lucretia, beautiful in every respect, must have looked like a vision in a picture, an angel from the sun. Every body who sees it, cries out, and pronounces it the real thing. I must confess, after all I prefer the auburn, as we construe it. It forms, I think, a finer shade for the skin; a richer warmth; a darker lustre. But Lucretia's hair must have been still divine. Wat Sylvan, a man of genius whom I became acquainted with over it, as other acquaintances commence over a bottle, was inspired on the occasion with the following verses:

"Borgia, thou once wert almost too august,
And high for adoration;---now thou'rt dust!
All that remains of thee these plaits infold—
Calm hair meand'ring with pellucid gold!"

The third line is not true to the matter-of-fact; but the whole is true to the spirit of it. The sentiment implied in the last line will be echoed by every bosom that has worn a lock of hair next it, or longed to do so. Hair is at once the most delicate and lasting of our materials; and survives us, like love. It is so light, so gentle, so escaping from the idea of death, that with a lock of hair belonging to a child or a friend, we may almost look up to heaven, and compare notes with the angelic nature; may almost say, "I have a piece of thee here, not unworthy of thy being now."

FOREHEAD.—There are fashions in beauty as well as dress. In some parts of Africa, no lady can be charming under twenty stone.

King Chihu put nine queens to death.
Convict on Statute, *Ivory Teeth*.

In Shakspear's time, it was the fashion to have high foreheads, probably out of compliment to Queen Elizabeth. They were thought to be equally beautiful and indicative of wisdom; and if the portraits of the great men of that day are to be trusted, wisdom and high foreheads were certainly often found together. Of late years, physiognomists have declared for the wisdom of strait and compact foreheads, rather than high ones. I must own I have seen very silly persons with both. It must be allowed at the same time that a very retreating forehead is apt to be no accompaniment of wit. With regard to high ones, they are often confounded with foreheads merely bald; and baldness, whether natural or otherwise, is never handsome; though in men it sometimes takes a character of simplicity and firmness. According to the Greeks, who are reckoned to have the greatest judges of beauty, the high forehead never bore the plan. A certain conciseness carried it. "A forehead," says Junius, in his Treatise on Ancient Art, "should be smooth and even, white, delicate, short, and of an open and cheerful character." The Latin is briefer.* Ariosto has expressed it in two words, perhaps in one.

Di *terso* avorio era la fronte lieta.
Orlan. Fur. canto 7.
Terse ivory was her forehead glad.

A large bare forehead gives a woman a masculine and defying look. The word effrontery comes from it. The hair should be brought over such a forehead, as vines are trailed over a naked wall.

And now in respect to "*Eyes*,"—but as upon this subject I may be too copious for the space allotted me at present, I must begin another paper with my criticism upon them.

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* Αμφω τωγ' ητην ὡυρροτριχω, αμφω αναβω.

† Τα μεν ενδοζεν, μελαινας,
Τα δ' ες ακρον, ἡλιωσας.

‡ Mr. Roscoe must be excepted, who has come into the field to run a tilt for her. I wish his lance may turn out to be the Golden Lance of the poet, and overthrow all his opponents, The greatest scandal in the world, is the readiness of the world to believe scandal.

* "Frons debet esse plana, candida, tenuis, brevis, pura." Junius De Pictura Veterum, Lib. 3, cap. 9. The whole chapter is very curious and abundant on the subject of ancient beauty. Yet it might be rendered a good deal more so. A treatise on Hair alone might be collected out of Ovid.

A VOYAGER'S DREAM OF LAND.

——— His very heart athirst
To gaze at Nature in her green array
Upon the ship's tall side he stands, possess'
With visions prompted by intense desire
Fair fields appear below, such as he left
Far distant, such as he would die to find—
—He seeks them headlong, and is seen no mo
COWPE

THE hollow dash of waves!—the ceaseless roar
—Silence, ye billows! vex my soul no more.
—There's a spring in the woods by my sunny home
Afar from the dark sea's tossing foam:
Oh! the gush of that fountain is sweet to hear,
As a song from the shore to the sailor's ear!
And the sparkle which up to the sun it throws,
Through the feathery fern, and the wild olive-boughs,
And the gleam on its path, as its steals away,
Into deeper shades, from the sultry day,
And the large water-lilies that o'er its bed
Their pearly leaves to the soft light spread,
They haunt me!—I dream of that bright spring's flow,
I thirst for its rills like a wounded roe!

Be still, thou sea-bird, with thy changing cry!
My spirit sickens as thy wing sweeps by.
Know ye my home, with the lulling sound
Of leaves from the lime and the chesnut round?
Know ye it, brethren! where bower'd it lies,
Under the purple of southern skies?
With the streamy gold of the sun that shines
In through the cloud of its wreathing vines,
And the breath of the fainting myrtle-flowers
Borne from the mountains in dewy hours,
And the fire-fly's glance through the darkening shades,
Like shooting stars in the forest-glades,
And the scent of the citron at Eve's dim fall—
—Speak! have ye known, have ye felt them all?

The heavy-rolling surge! the rocking mast!
Hush! give my dream's deep music way, thou blast
Oh! the glad sounds of the joyous earth!
The notes of the singing cicala's mirth,
The murmurs that live in the mountain-pines.
The sighing of reeds as the day declines,
The wings flitting home through the crimson glow
That steeps the woods when the sun is low,
The voice of the night-bird that sends a thrill
To the heart of the leaves when the winds are still!
—I hear them!—around me they rise, they swell,
They claim back my spirit with Hope to dwell!
They come with a breath of the fresh spring-time,
And waken my youth in its hour of prime!

The white foam dashes high!—away, away,
Shroud my green land no more, thou blinding spray!
—'Tis there!—down the mountains I see the sweep
Of the chesnut forests, the rich and deep!
With the burden and glory of flowers they wear,
Floating upborne on the blue summer-air,
And the light pouring through them in tender gleams.
And the flashing forth of a thousand streams!
—Hold me not, brethren! I go, I go
To the hills of my youth, where the myrtles blow,
To the depths of the woods, where the shadows rest
Massy and still, on the greensward's breast,
To the rocks that resound with the water's play---
—I hear the sweet laugh of my Fount!—give way!
Give way!—the booming surge, the tempest's roar,
The sea-bird's wail, shall vex my soul no more!

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ. IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

Bombay Gazette.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1826. 1867.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an adjourned Sessions of the Peace will be held at my Office in Meadows Street, on Wednesday the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; when all persons who have presented Petitions against the Assessment within the limits of the Town, are directed to appear before His Majesty's Bench of Justices, and to bring their witnesses in support of their claims for reduction.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

MEADOWS STREET,
Bombay, March 9th, 1826.

જાહેર ખબર *

ઈ લખેઆથી ખબર આપી ઈછે જે આ મહીનાની તારીખ ૨૯ આવતા બુધવારના દને બપોરનાં કલાક ૧૧ માં પીશા જુશતીશનાં શાકેબ લોક ફરંગ્યા ઘેરના દાકેશ બાબેત તજવીજ કરવાં શારૂ નોટન શાકેબના આ પ્રીશમાં કીલા મધે પરંગીના દેવ લને પાશે બેઠશે વાશતે જે લોકો ઈ મુંબઇ શેહરની ફદમાંનાં ઘેરો ના ટાકશા બાબત અરજી ઓ આ પીછે તેઓને હોકમ કિછે જે ટાક શના પળશા ઓછો કરવા શારૂ પોતાના શાકેદ હોશે તેઓને શા શે લાવીતે તાંહાં હાજર થઉ ના રીખ ૯ મી મારચ ૧૮૨૬ અંગારેજી *

બી નોટન

પીશ જુશતીશનાં કલારક

આ

झा लिहिण्यावरून खबर देत आहों कीं या महिन्याची तारीख २९ बुधवारी झा दिवसी दोन प्रहरीं ११ वाजतां पौस जष्टीसीचे साहेब लोक पुन्हा घरांचा टाकसाबाबद तफविज करावयास कील्यांत फिरंग्याचा देवळा जवळ नोटन साहेबाचा हापीसांत बसतील यांकरितां ज्यांहीं मुबई शहरचा हदींतल्या घराचा टाकसा बाबद अर्ज्या दिल्ह्या आहत त्यांस हुकुम करितां हों कीं टाकसाचे पैसे कमी करायाकरितां अपलाजें शाहदी अस्तील ते घेउन तेथे हाजीर व्हावें तारीख ९ माहे मार्च सन १८२६

बी नोटन

पौस जष्टीस कलोक

Higgs and Briggs

WLL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 16th Instant,

VIN DE GRAVE and French Claret, particularly recommended to the notice of Gentlemen.

Crusaders, St. Johnston, &c.

Silver and Gilt Ridicule Clasps, and a Tortoiseshell Snuff Box, lined with Gold, to close an account.

A Case of Gentlemen's fashionable Superfine Black Hats.

Glass bottomed Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, Candlesticks and Shades, Coffee Mills, Watering Bridles, Penknives, and a variety of other Articles.

A Billiard Table, Couches Cots, Dispense Cupboard, and other Articles, of Household Furniture.

Medows Street, 15th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

A PAIR of Elegant Pistols with Flint Locks by Wilson, Price 300
A Pair Holster Ditto with Flint Locks by Tatham. 225
A Single barrelled Detonating Fowling piece by Parker. . 225
A double barrelled Ditto by Howell..... 200
A Lady's dressing Case neatly fitted up..... 110

Medows Street, 15th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,

THE following Articles just received from Calcutta, per Ship Malabars

Gentlemen's Shoes per Pair, Rs.		4
Wellington Boots, ...	"	12
Jockey Ditto, ...	"	16
Brown and Black Harness Hides each, ...	"	15
Buggy hood Ditto, ...	"	7
Sheep Skins per Dozen, ...	"	15
Calf Ditto Ditto, ...	"	25

Meadows Street, 15th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

ANOTHER Supply of Ivory Fans, Bone and Sandal wood Ditto, White and Brown Feather Fans, Ivory visiting Card Boxes, Netting and Needle Cases, Snuff Boxes, Parasol Handles, Baskets, Work Boxes, Tea Caddies, China Figures, Card Counters, &c.

Meadows Street, 15th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
TWO CAPITAL
ARAB COLTS,
Belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

Meadows Street, 15th March 1826.

TO BE DISPOSED OF
BY LOTTERY
THE WELL KNOWN

House and Ground,

The Property of
Captain Mansfield,
SITUATED AT THE SUNGUM
POONAH,

A Planof the Premises may be seen at, and Tickets had of,
HIGGS & BRIGGS.

THE GARDEN is plentifully supplied with water and contains upwards of a hundred Peach Trees, two hundred of the large Aurungabad Vine Trees, many of the Aurungabad Orange Trees, and several hundred other fruit Trees.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

The buildings cost upwards of Thirty Five Thousand Rupees without including the Expense of the Garden, which was very heavy, as most of the Trees were brought nearly two hundred miles. The whole is in high order and immediate possession will be given.

SCHEME

300 Tickets, at Rs. 100 each.

(c.) Bombay, 15th March 1826.

HOT CROSS'D BUNNS.

MR. MC'VEIGH would feel obliged to his Customers, and other Friends requiring BUNNS from his Bakery on GOOD FRIDAY the 24th, inst. to send in their Orders as early as practicable *between this and 8 P. M. on Wednesday next*, as the contents of any orders coming to hand after that hour must not be *expected* by the parties. *Application from any who are not Mr. M's. Book Customers to be accompanied with Cash.—Price of each bunn*, 120 *reas.*

No. 8, Hummums Street, Bombay, 15 h March 1826

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Monday next the 20th Instant,

TWO High Cast Arab Racing Horses (one called Active and the other Knaaf) belonging to the Estate of the late H. F. DENT Esq. deceased.

N. B.—The Sale will commence at 12 o'Clock precis ely.

Bombay, 15th March 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE

On Commission,

A SMALL quantity of very fine Genuine Highland Whi-ky which they are authorized to sell at Rupees 40 per Dozen.

Bombay, 15th March 1826.

Bills on London.

MESSRS. RANKEN and SAUNDERS as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta will draw Bills at six Months Sight and at 1 | 11 per Rupee on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. of London.

Bombay, 15th March 1826.

A CARD.

THE PROPRIETORS of the late BOMBAY CHRONICLE, to save postage, take this mode respectfully to intimate to the Gentlemen concerned, who are at outstations, that the amount due from each Subscriber for the 5 numbers of their journal issued in the present year, is Rupees 3-3-38.

Bombay, 15th March 1826.

For Passage only

TO LONDON,

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

MARY ANN,

BURTHEN 620 TONS.

Thos. MacDonnell Esq. R. N.

COMMANDER.

THIS Ship has very superior Accomodations for Passengers and may be expected in all this Month from Calcutta, for further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS.

N. B.—As this Ship will in all probability require a Surgeon any Gentlemen of that profession proceeding to England and is willing to undertake the duties of the Ship, will be treated with on Liberal terms.

Bombay, 15th March 1826.

For Sale

AT THE

Gzette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.